

# **OFFICIAL BIOLOGICAL EMBLEMS OF THE WORLD**



**Reuben C. J. Lim, Heok Hui Tan and Hugh T. W. Tan**

Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research  
National University of Singapore  
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**2013**



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**Official Biological Emblems of the World by  
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is published by the:

Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research  
Department of Biological Sciences  
Faculty of Science  
National University of Singapore  
6 Science Drive 2  
Singapore 117546  
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE  
Website: <http://rmbr.nus.edu.sg/>  
Email: [ask.rmbr@gmail.com](mailto:ask.rmbr@gmail.com)

**Editor:** Hugh T. W. Tan  
**Senior Copy Editor:** Hazelina H. T. Yeo  
**Copy Editor:** Jeremy W. L. Yeo  
**Typesetter:** Chua Keng Soon

Cover photograph of *Vanda Miss Joaquim* flowers, Singapore's national flower © Hugh Tan Tiang Wah.

**ISBN** 978-981-07-4147-1 (online)

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## INTRODUCTION

New challenges to global conservation have emerged over the last few years, where coupled with traditional challenges, pose an unprecedented threat to biodiversity. On top of the conventional anthropogenic processes of habitat loss, invasive species, pollution and disease, and overexploitation, contemporary threats such as climate change and extreme poverty are increasingly becoming drivers of the biggest and most massive extinction (Mittermeier et al., 2011; Prowse & Brook, 2011). These threats require novel and innovative ways of mitigating and overcoming them, such as integrating different approaches and technologies to create new solutions and avenues for action (Sutherland et al., 2011). Selection of biological emblems may be one method for countries to protect specific taxa and their habitats while increasing public awareness and citizen unity, coupled with associating the state with environmental protection norms (Rannells, 1995). This study focuses on official national biological emblems.

Emblems are symbolic representations of an entity, be it a country, state, city, organisation, family group or institution. According to the Oxford Dictionary of English (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition), symbols represent or stand “for something else, especially a material object representing something abstract”, while emblems are “things serving as a symbol of a particular quality or concept”. Emblems and symbols will be used interchangeably from this point onwards. Emblems form part of an underlying sense of identity by expressing core values and beliefs and in unifying members of the entity into a collective group (Verkuyten, 1995). Such identities are potent because they are “objectified and reified” to the point that they are taken as inevitable and necessary, and “are extraordinarily pervasive” (Barrett, 2000). In this manner, national symbols are material objects that are selected to physically or visually represent an abstract entity, in this case the nation, to its citizens for a sense of

identity and unity, and to others for identity-delimitation and recognition (Cerulo, 1993). By making national symbols tangible manifestations of the nation through audio-visual aids such as flags, coats-of-arms, and anthems, the crucial role of nation-building and nation-maintenance is achieved (Kolsto, 2006). Countries, states or cities use emblems as interactive aids through which members can participate in the use and display to forge a common identity over a disparate community (Kolsto, 2006). Such symbols reveal a great deal about a society's heritage, its ideologies, myths, and the values commonly held by its people (Matthews, 2000). The importance of emblems lies in the meanings that are attributed and attached by people to these emblems, evoking a heightened sense of loyalty and patriotism (Edelman, 1985).

**Biological emblems.** — Primary national symbols are the flag, coat-of-arms, and anthem as all countries of the world define their statehood by having these three emblems and other physical structures or buildings of the seat of government, such as the Parliament and Supreme Court (National Capital Commission, 2005; Brownell, 2011). Many countries have secondary national symbols which include environmental, natural, plant or animal emblems symbolising these entities. These shall henceforth be termed "biological emblems". Official biological emblems are animals, plants or plant organs (e.g., flowers, fruits) that have been accepted through indirect adoption, or declared through legislation or gazettes, by governing bodies to be official representative symbols of these entities. These include, most commonly, flowers, trees, birds, and other animals. They are non-mythical and usually extant biological taxa that are found within a natural range. Some countries, however, may have yet to select a biological emblem or are in the process of doing so (Appendix 14). Biological emblems may be present on the flag, coat-of-arms or crests (heraldic emblems) of these countries, but the converse, where there are biological representations on coat-of-arms does not mean that these are considered as biological emblems. Heraldic emblems are a type of lineage emblem employed by western European nobility and gentry containing various mythical beings and elements since medieval times to identify lineage membership and these remain to modern times on the coats-of-arms and flags of some countries around the world (Davis, 1985). There are usually laws governing the public use and portrayal of these emblems to safeguard their sanctity and prestige.

Biological emblems open a new dimension of symbolism that primary national symbols do not have. By having a particular geographical range and usually predating political boundaries, they allow the country to make a claim for the inherent authenticity as a geographic and political entity (Dobransky & Fine, 2006). For instance, plants that can be found throughout the range of a country may be selected either as a national flower or national tree. The USA's national tree, the oak (species of *Quercus* L.), is common to all 50 states (Sensenbrenner, 2004). Particular taxa that have been part of the entity's history and indigenous culture may be co-opted as an official emblem to link the use and recognition of the taxa with the entity to foster pride and feelings of loyalty (Pessis & Guidon, 2007). Indonesia selected the Javan hawk-eagle (*Spizaetus bartelsi* Stresemann), as its rare national animal because of its resemblance to the mythological, eagle-like being, the Garuda that forms the Indonesian coat-of-arms (Syartinilia & Tsuyuki, 2008). A further justification for the adoption of a biological taxon as an official emblem would be that by being a living organism, the success of the country would mirror the emblem's qualities, growth, and proliferation. Biological emblems also symbolise nature, a departure from the material world, and an emphasis on aesthetics (Hansen, 1918).

**Aims of study.** — There has been little scientific study on biological emblems as a whole, with more focus being on the criteria in selecting suitable biological emblems (Price, 1889; Hansen, 1918; Sargent & Sharp, 1918; Wherry, 1927; Ball, 1961), selected case studies of a particular emblem specifically from a biological or conservation standpoint (Glenn Ross, 1985; MacKinnon et al., 1989; Galetto et al., 2000; Hew et al., 2002; Bhagavatula & Singh, 2006; Abbas, 2011), or a general listing that is either obsolete or inaccurate (Oitaven, 1937; Gentry, 1992; Rosenow, 2001;

Minahan, 2010). Additionally, there is no available resource that comprehensively contains a complete accurate checklist of official biological emblems of the world. Most of the information published or available online is unsubstantiated and confused with popular opinion; oftentimes being very different from the official stand of the country. Unofficial biological emblems are not accepted by governments as representative symbols because of a variety of reasons, and in certain cases may even be abhorred (Xuyang, 2011), so these were excluded in this study. There is a scarcity of information regarding official national biological emblems, be it motivations for selection, objectives for deciding on a certain biological emblem, and the effect of the selection on the particular taxon. As such, the selection of a biological emblem can be hypothesized as an outcome related to certain structural or natural factors or as an indicator of certain values or behavioural norms of the country. If a general basis for selection of biological emblems can be determined, future efforts that require multilateral and international cooperation and conservation initiatives could be assisted by using this knowledge to motivate countries to act on various issues.

The aims of this study were to:

1. Compile a list of all biological emblems of all countries (designation, declared name, current full scientific name, and date of selection).
2. Obtain, for each emblem, information on its native range, conservation status, and recorded uses or possible reasons for selection.
3. Explore the likelihood of possessing biological emblems or not as a result of a country's environmental, economic, and cultural factors.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

**Biological emblems compilation.** — A list of countries of the world was obtained from the United Nations (UN) website (United Nations, 2011). There are 193 countries that are full member states of the UN so these were used as the basis for the study. Lists of the various biological emblems such as national flowers, trees, birds, animals, etc. were compiled through official national government websites where located. All relevant countries' institutions were contacted by email in this order: diplomatic missions accredited to Singapore first and outside of Singapore thereafter, then relevant ministries, governing bodies, departments and agencies, universities and research institutes, museums, zoological gardens, botanic gardens, and herbaria (Protocol Directorate and the Human Resource Directorate, 2012). Where no replies were obtained after three rounds of emails, letters were posted to the relevant ministries and diplomatic missions of each non-responding country. Official documents (statutes, gazettes, yearbooks) were consulted for the information where no return correspondence was forthcoming for the duration of the project. Information such as local and common name, scientific name, and date of selection were requested from each country. Diplomatic missions in Singapore were visited when necessary. Correspondence lasted between Jun.2011 – Sep.2012. Countries were grouped into six continents (Africa, Asia, Europe, North and Central America, Oceania, South America) depending on geographical location according to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) listing (IUCN, 2011a).

**Background information of each biological emblem.** — Biological emblems were either identified by scientific names provided or by whatever information or common name presented. For the former, the scientific names were updated based on the most recent scientific literature (taxonomic revisions of the corresponding taxon, relevant floras, monographs, international codes of nomenclature, and online species listing databases; International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature & International Union of Biological Sciences, 1999; McNeill et al., 2007; The Plant List, 2010; ITIS, 2012). For the latter where no scientific name was provided, the relevant government office or institution was contacted for its comments, but if there was no response, a best

guess was made as to what its identity could be was based on expert opinion or biodiversity databases (ITIS, 2012; Lepage, 2012; Froese & Pauly, 2013). The natural distribution of a species or genus was determined by referring to the latest taxonomic revision, relevant flora, published material, the Germplasm Resource Information Network (GRIN; USDA, 2012) or the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN, 2011a). For hybrids and breeds, national publications and published information by authorities on the subject were consulted to ascertain their origin. The conservation status categories for all taxa were checked nationally via National Red Lists (Zoological Society of London, 2010), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES; UNEP-WCMC, 2001) or globally via the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN, 2011a).

Possible reasons of selection and recorded uses for each emblem were obtained by searching through national official websites, journal, and scholarly databases (Cambridge University Press, Google Scholar, JSTOR, Oxford journals, ScienceDirect, Web of Knowledge) by searching the scientific name and local or common name twice each, once with the country name, and secondly, without. Six categories of possible reasons or uses were defined:

1. Aesthetic: Relating to beauty and being pleasant to behold, having a combination of the factors of order, unity, complexity, simplicity, symmetry, form, rhythm, balance, and pattern (Flannery, 1993b). Colours, complexity, mixture of contrast, form, and shape that evoke feelings of pleasure, fascination, and attraction (Flannery, 1993a).
2. Conservation: Where the taxa are documented as Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered in the IUCN or National Red Lists (Zoological Society of London, 2010; IUCN, 2011a) or listed in the schedules of CITES (UNEP-WCMC, 2001). Publications by authorities on taxa, floras, and recent taxonomic revisions that provide such information were also used.
3. Distribution: Where taxa are listed as endemic by the IUCN Red Lists or GRIN (IUCN, 2011a; USDA, 2012). This can also include mentions of nation-wide distributions on national websites. Publications by authorities on taxa, floras, and recent taxonomic revisions that provide such information were also utilised.
4. Economic: Taxa that have economic value to humans and are of commercial utility (Wickens, 1990). These taxa can be used for agricultural, chemical, forestry, horticultural, medicinal, and pharmacological purposes (Anonymous, 1984).
5. Historical or cultural: Documented evidence of taxa being part of the history or culture of the country, including indigenous community and ancient civilisation use.
6. Superlatives: Outstanding and extreme in terms of size, dimensions, behaviour, and qualities. This category includes descriptions of biological emblems on national websites using superlatives.

This does not assume that categories above are mutually exclusive, as an endemic emblem may also be threatened because of restricted range and beautiful emblems may have cultural value because of their legendary beauty.

**Statistical analyses.** — All statistical analyses were performed using R version 2.14.1 (R Development Core Team, 2011). Countries that did not confirm whether they have biological emblems or not, were omitted from the following analyses. Countries with incomplete data for any of the explanatory variables were also omitted. Explanatory variable values were obtained as follows:

1. Measures of environmental protection, such as:
  - a. Gross Domestic Product, GDP (average of 2001–2010, current US\$; The World Bank, 2011a)
  - b. Percentage protected areas of total land area (2008 figures; The World Bank, 2011b)
  - c. Total number of threatened species for mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes
  - c. Molluscs, other invertebrates, and plants assessed to date (IUCN, 2011b)

2. Extent of biodiversity, such as:
  - a. Total land area (2010 figures, km<sup>2</sup>; The World Bank, 2011c)
  - b. Total estimated plant species (Pitman & Jørgensen, 2002)
3. Measures of culture (I):
  - a. Duration of time since the nation's formation or independence (Central Intelligence Agency, 2012)
  - b. Dominant religion of a country (Central Intelligence Agency, 2012)

The justification for presuming an association between each variable named above in relation to biological emblem selection is as follows:

1. Biological emblems can be connected with a pro-environmental stance and conservation, because when a biological emblem is selected, it is usually legally protected against harm (Lawrence, 1990; Nijman et al., 2009). Inglehart (1997) argued that better economic circumstances may lead to pro-environmental values—which in turn may lead to greater environmental protection as they have the luxury of addressing less-pressing issues such as protecting the environment instead of focusing on subsistence as well as better capacity for enforcement. More protected terrestrial areas in a country are also an indication of a pro-environmental protection regime. Countries with more threatened species and have biological emblems would be seen to be doing more to protect them rather than countries with many threatened species and no or less biological emblems. This can also be related to the next point, where countries with more species in total may have more threatened species.
2. There is a correlation between species richness (number of species) and land area, where some evidence shows that larger areas have more species (Rosenzweig, 1992). However, tropical countries also have more species than others, therefore another measure, the estimated number of plant species for each country, was also used (Pitman & Jørgensen, 2002). As plants are the primary producers and support almost all other trophic levels, the plant species richness is directly correlated to the total species richness. The rationale is that countries with more species would have more options to select biological emblems from, and are more likely to do so.
3. Newer countries seek to build a national identity and cultural unity through the use of national symbols to forge ties that bind across different groups. Many biological emblems also have historical and cultural significance and new countries would be more predisposed to employ these for their purposes, while established countries, being more confident in their continuity, do not need to have as many national symbols (Kolsto, 2006). Biological symbols may also be an important cultural indicator where certain religions may attribute more importance and power to nature than others and this may be expressed by selection of a particular biological emblem.

Generalised linear models (GLMs) with binomial errors were used to discover which predictors could be used to explain the presence of biological emblems in certain countries. A full model with all the possible predictors and no interaction terms was first fitted. GDP, protected area, area, threatened species number, plant species number, and duration were all centred. The numbers of threatened species in each country and continent were removed from subsequent models to avoid the issue of multi-collinearity (generalised variance inflation factor [GVIF] >3). Stepwise model selection from the full model-based on the AIC (Akaike information criterion) was then performed to identify the minimum adequate model (MAM) that explains the presence of biological emblems in those countries.

## RESULTS

**Biological emblems compilation.** — The latest version of the list of official biological emblems by countries was finalised on 20 Oct. 2012 (Appendix 1). Of the 193 member states in the UN, 80 countries (41.4%) provided some information on their official biological emblems, 66 countries (34.2%) verified that they do not have any biological emblems, and there was no confirmation from 47 countries whether they have or do not have biological emblems (25.4%) (Fig. 1). The percentage of countries with no confirmation of their official biological emblems (25.4%) is lower than those with no confirmation for only plant emblems (25.9%), because certain countries replied by only providing information on either a plant or animal emblem individually without stating whether there are other official biological emblems (Figs. 2, 3; Appendix 2). Further efforts to confirm the statuses were usually unsuccessful. A country may have a plant emblem but not confirm whether it has an animal emblem, and vice versa. Therefore because of this ambiguity, these countries are classified as unconfirmed for having either plant or animal emblems, depending on their response.

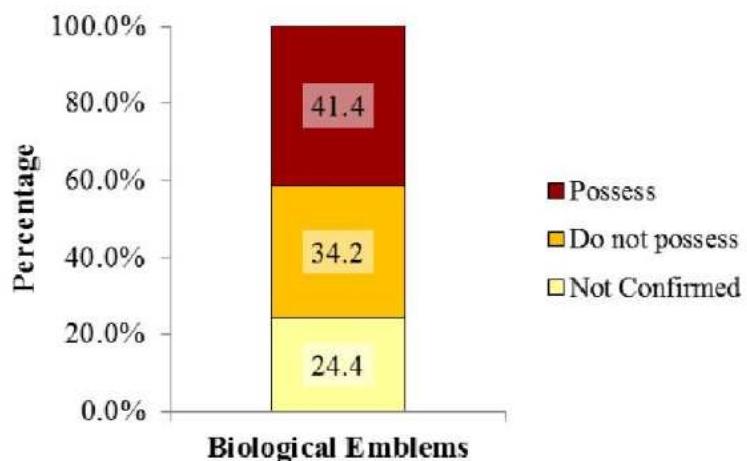


Fig. 1. Percentage of countries possessing either official animal or plant biological emblems (80 countries), not possessing (66 countries), or unconfirmed (47 countries).

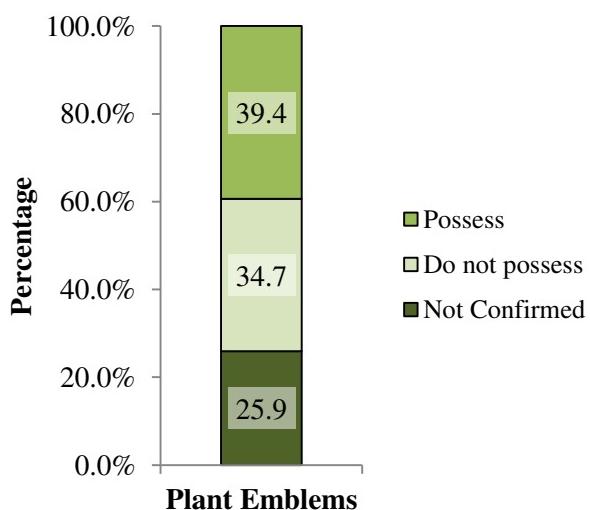


Fig. 2. Percentage of countries possessing official plant biological emblems (76 countries), not possessing (67 countries) or unconfirmed (50 countries).

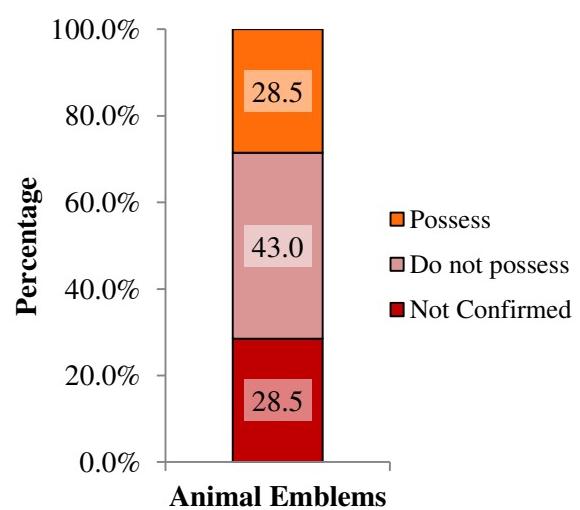


Fig. 3. Percentage of countries possessing official animal biological emblems (55 countries), not possessing (83 countries) or unconfirmed (55 countries).

Countries are more likely to select a plant emblem than an animal emblem as more countries have official plant emblems than animal emblems (76 [39.4%] versus 55 [28.5%]), and fewer countries have no plant emblems than animal emblems (67 [34.7%] versus 83 [43.0%]). There were 28 countries that could not provide a date or year of selection for their 71 biological emblems, including the Republic of Korea (South Korea) which indicated that Mugunghwa (*Hibiscus syriacus* L.) is “recognised as a national flower throughout its history” (H. Wadey, in litt; Appendix 3). World maps were also produced based on whether a country possessed, did not possess or was unconfirmed for biological emblems, plant emblems and animal emblems (Figs. 4–6).

Out of 76 countries with official plant emblems, 64 countries (84.2%) have national flowers and 38 countries (55.1%) have national trees (Table 1). There are 56 countries with animal emblems, and out of these, 47 countries have national birds (83.9%). Half of the countries that selected plant emblems have more than one plant emblem, while 39.3% of countries with animal emblems have more than one animal emblem. Out of the 127 official plant emblems, 70 are national flowers (54.5%) and 42 are national trees (33.1%) (Fig. 7). Out of 91 official animal emblems, 49 are bird emblems (53.3%) and 26 are general animal emblems (28.9%; Fig. 8). About a third of official biological emblems do not have known times of selection (Table 2).

Table 1. Types of plant and animal emblems by number of countries, and percentage of the world and countries with biological emblems. General emblems are those designated as national plant, national animal, symbol of sovereignty, etc. The number in parenthesis is the number of emblems of that type.

<b>Countries with</b>	<b>No. of Countries</b>	<b>% of World</b>	<b>% of Countries with Plant Emblems</b>
Plant Emblems	76	39.4	—
National Flowers	64	33.2	84.2
National Trees	38	19.7	50.0
National Fruit (5) or Crop (1)	6	3.1	7.9
General Plant Emblems	8	1.6	10.5
More than one Plant Emblem	38	19.7	50.0

<b>Countries with</b>	<b>No. of Countries</b>	<b>% of World</b>	<b>% of Countries with Animal Emblems</b>
Animal Emblems	56	29.0	—
National Birds	47	24.4	83.9
National Aquatic Animal Emblems	9	4.7	16.1
National Insect (2) or Mammal (1)	3	1.6	5.4
General Animal Emblems	22	11.4	39.3
More than one Animal Emblem	22	11.4	39.3

Table 2. Number of biological emblems with known time of selection, with percentage of all plant or animal emblems.

<b>Emblem Type</b>	<b>No. of Emblems with Known Time of Selection</b>	<b>% of all Plant or Animal Emblems</b>
Plant	89	70.1
Animal	59	64.8

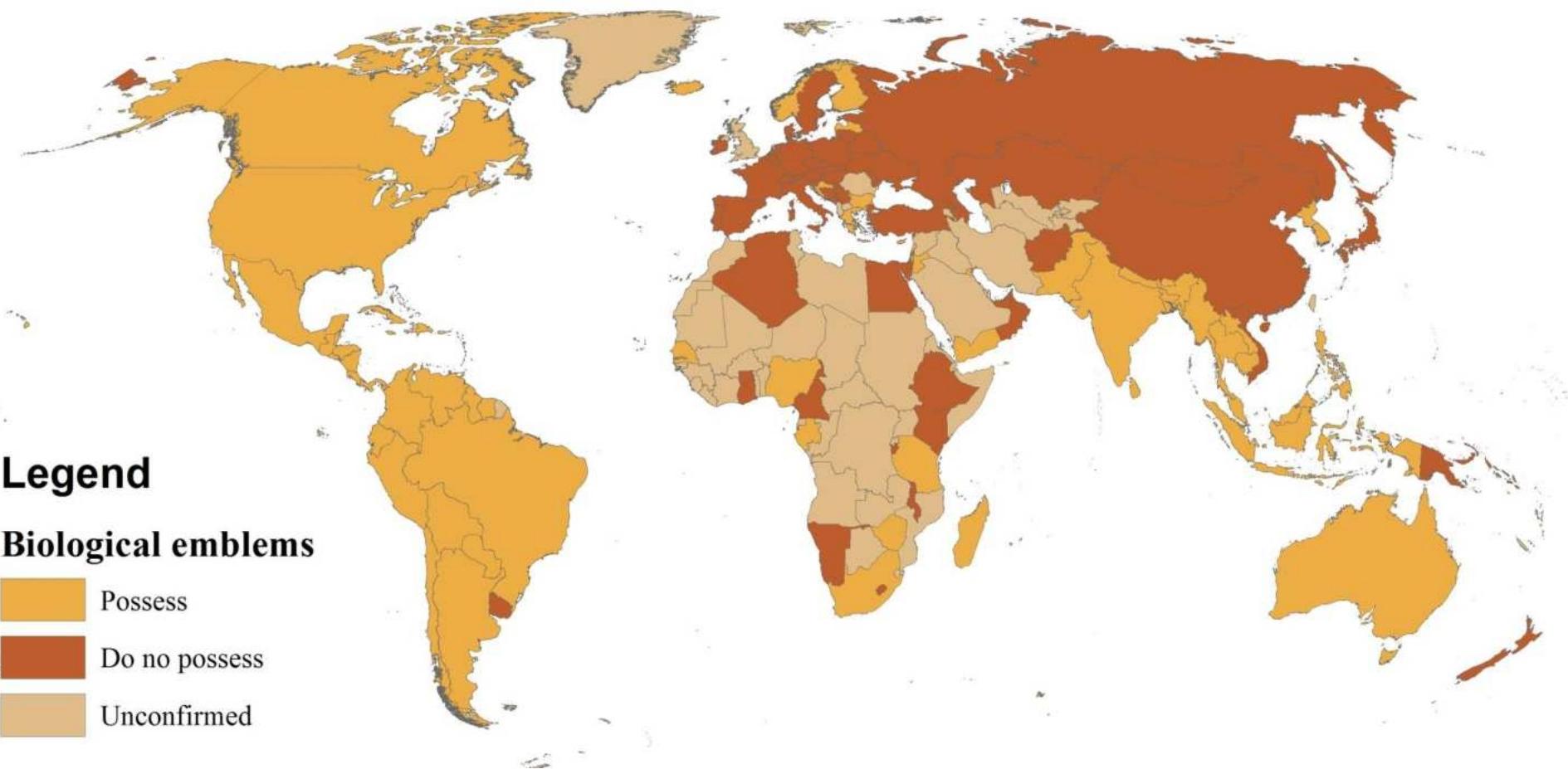


Fig. 4. Countries possessing official animal or plant biological emblems (80 countries), not possessing (66 countries) or unconfirmed (47 countries).

Official Biological Emblems of the World

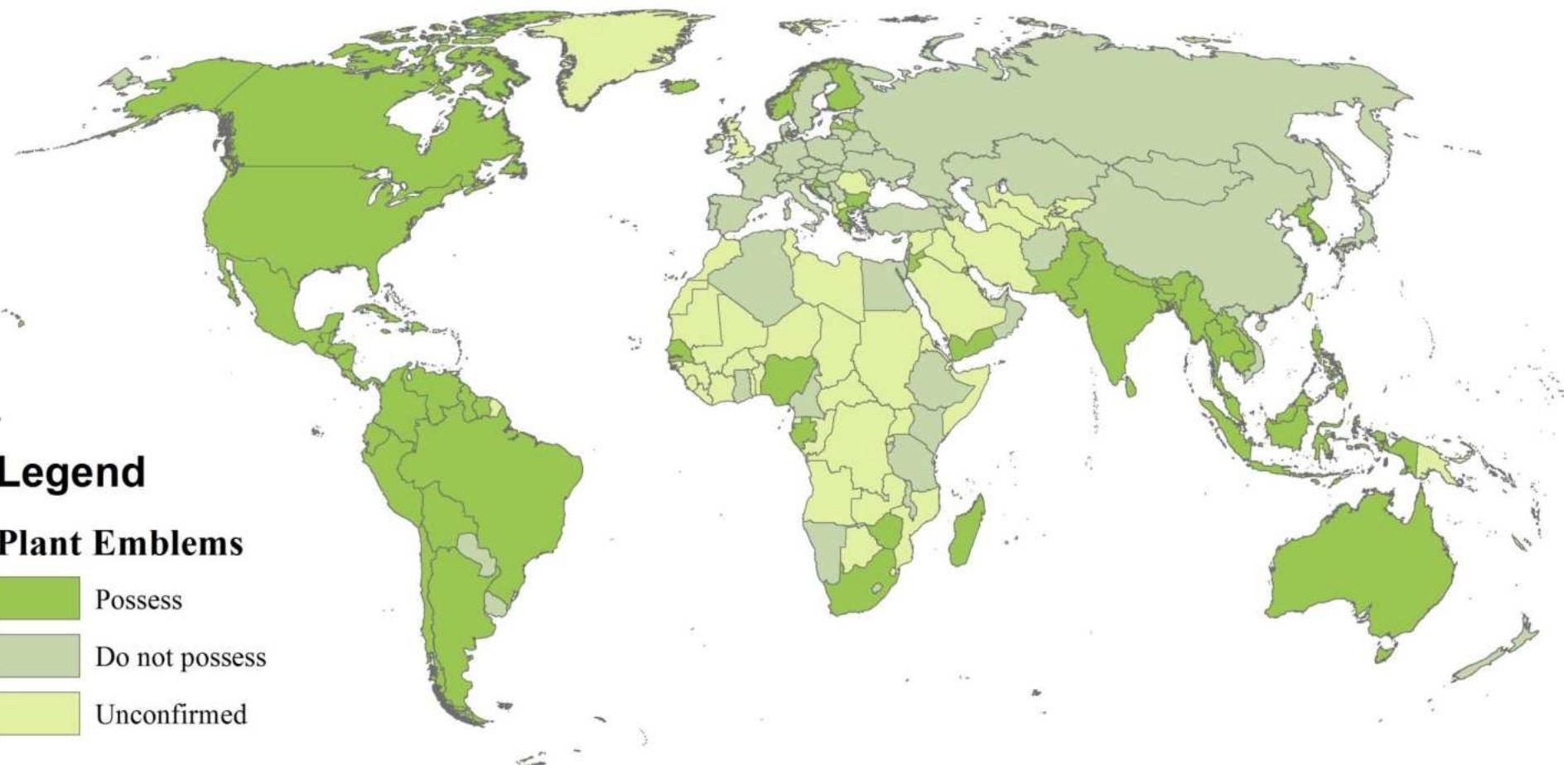


Fig. 5. Countries possessing official plant biological emblems (74 countries), not possessing (66 countries) or unconfirmed (53 countries).

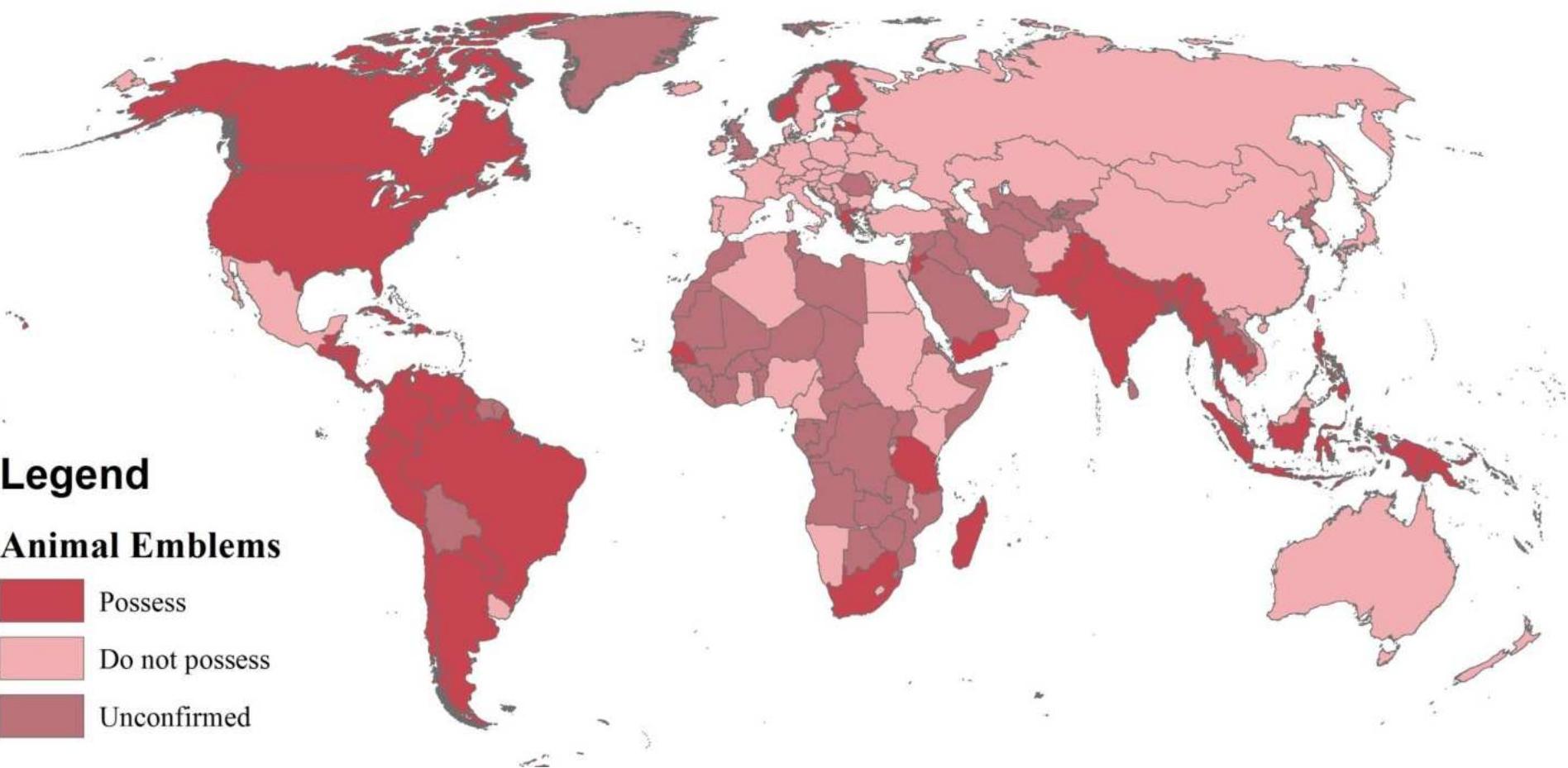


Fig. 6. Countries possessing official animal biological emblems (55 countries), not possessing (79 countries) or unconfirmed (59 countries).

## Official Biological Emblems of the World

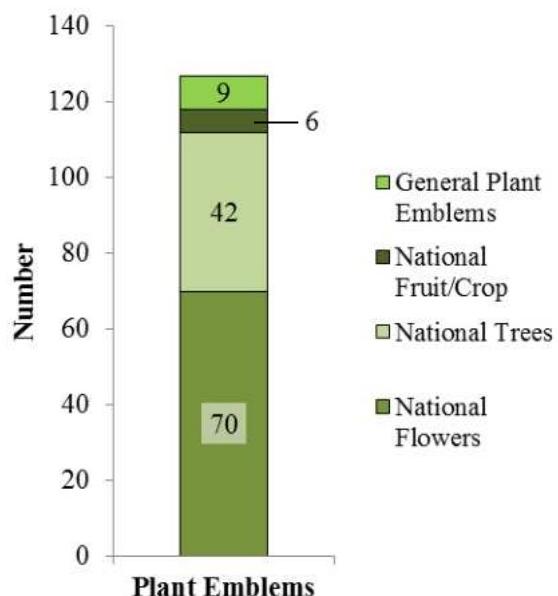


Fig. 7. Types of plant emblems for 127 plant emblems of 76 countries.

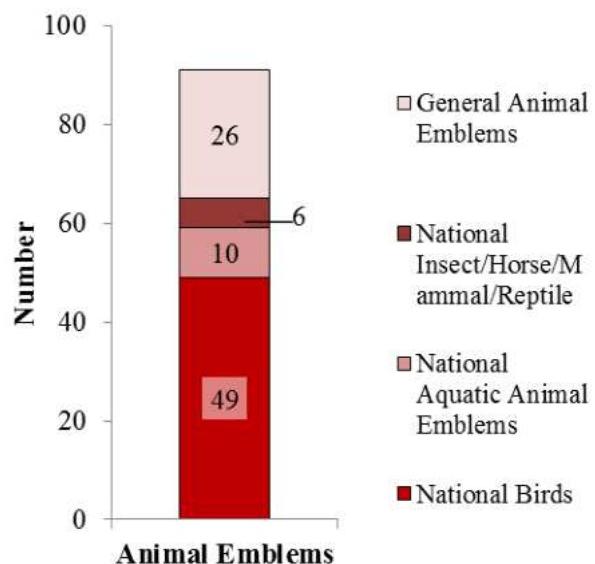


Fig. 8. Types of animal emblems for 91 animal emblems

There are 70 national flowers from 33 plant families, with 11 national flowers that are orchids (family Orchidaceae; 15.7%), and seven national flowers that are legumes (family Fabaceae; 10.0%; Fig. 9, Appendix 4). More than half of all national flowers are from seven plant families. There are 42 national trees from 22 plant families, with five national trees that are legumes (family Fabaceae; 11.9%) and four national trees each that are palms (family Arecaceae) and from the mallow family (Malvaceae; 9.5%; Fig. 10). Sixty percent of the national trees come from seven plant families. Forty-nine national birds are from 28 bird families, and 17 national birds (34.7%) were from four families—the Psittacidae (parrot family), Accipitridae (eagle family), Phasianidae (pheasant family), and Turdidae (thrush family; Fig. 11, Appendix 5). The 127 official plant emblems are from 54 plant families, and 47.2% of plant emblems come from 10 plant families (Fig. 12, Appendix 6). This is nearly 9% of the total of 620 plant families (The Plant List, 2010). This is likely to be because families such as the Fabaceae and Orchidaceae are the second and third most species rich and widely distributed across the globe (Stevens, 2001 onwards). The 91 official animal emblems are from 54 animal families, and more than a third of these are from seven animal families (Fig. 13, Appendix 7).

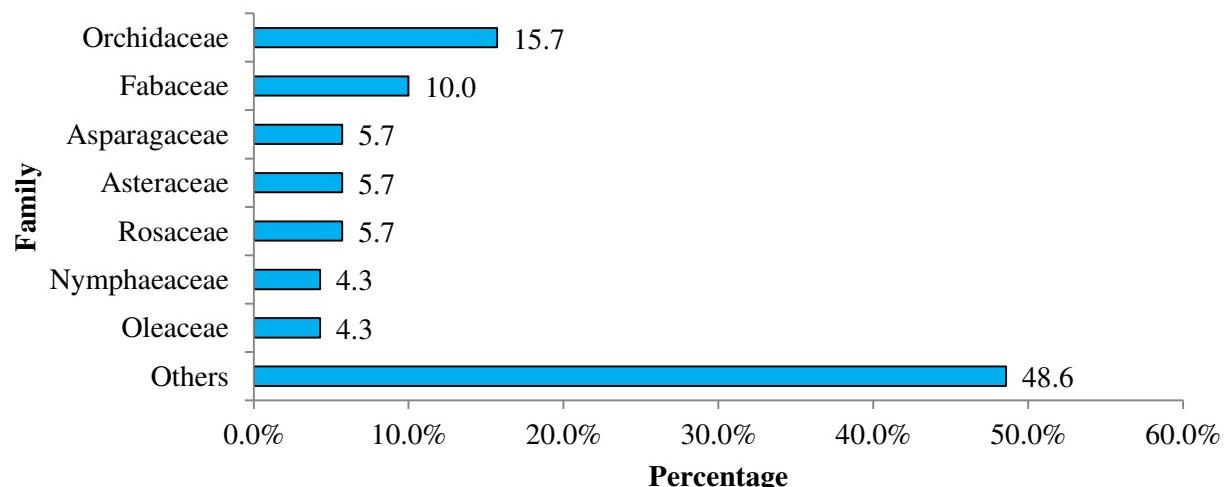


Fig. 9. National flower families for 70 floral emblems.

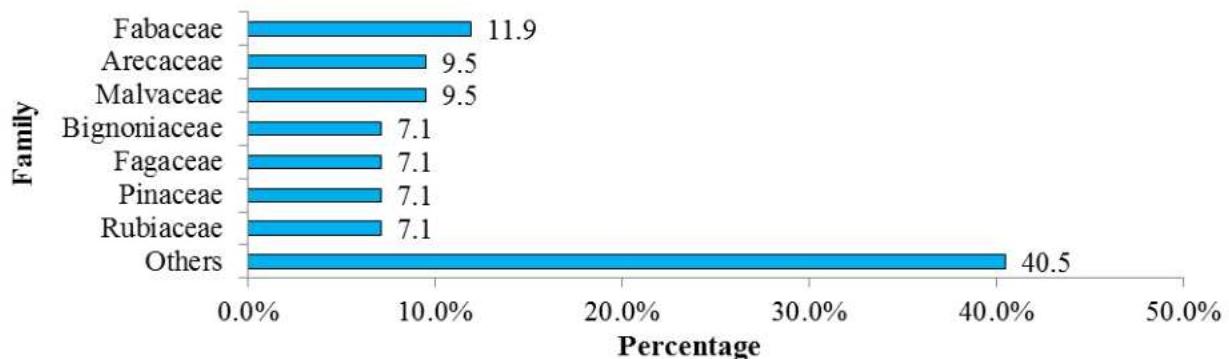


Fig. 10. National tree families for 42 tree emblems.

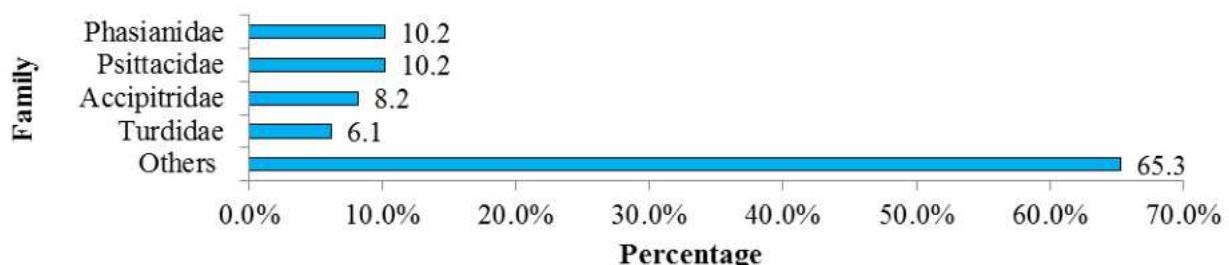


Fig. 11. National bird families for 49 bird emblems.

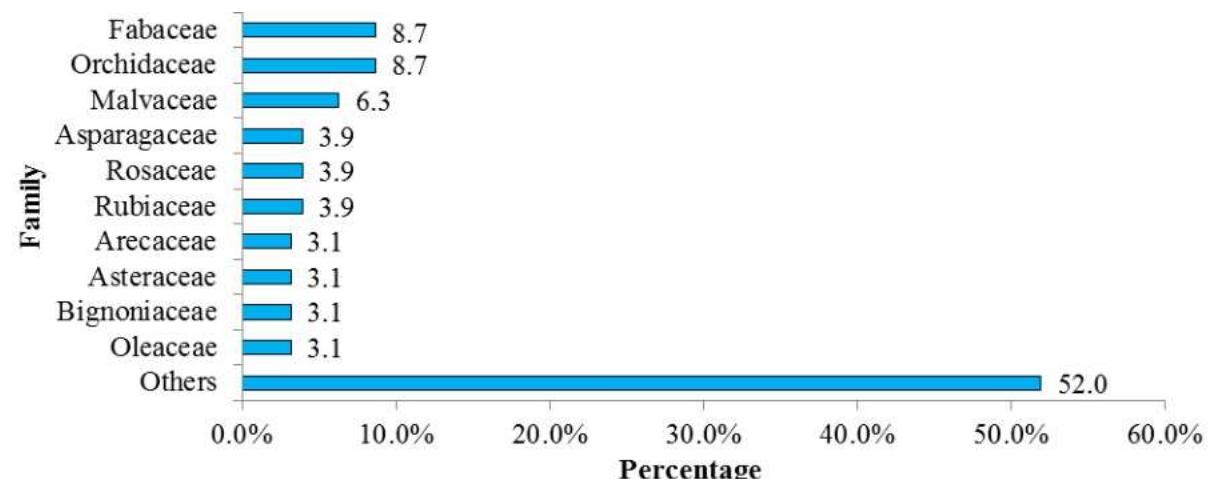


Fig. 12. Plant emblem families for 127 plant emblems.

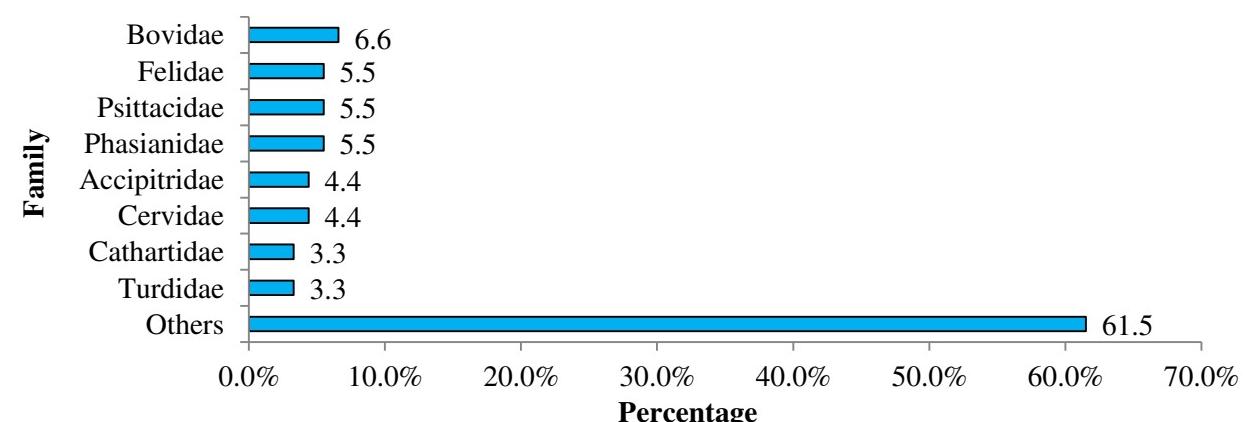


Fig. 13. Animal emblem families for 91 animal emblems.

**Background information of each biological emblem.** — There were 119 official plant emblems (93.7%) that were designated a specific taxon, with 110 plant emblems being a species or a sub-rank, and nine plant emblems being a genus. Eight plant emblems were identified by their common names (Appendix 8). A total of 82 official animal emblems (90.1%) were designated a specific taxa, with 80 animal emblems being a species or below, and two animal emblems being a genus. Eight animal emblems were identified by their common names. There were 98 native plant emblems (77.1%), and more than one-fifth of all plant emblems were non-native or of uncertain native range (Table 3; Appendix 9). There were 88 native official animal emblems (96.7%), while only three were non-native. There were 16 plant emblems (12.6%) and 45 animal emblems (49.5%) that are listed on CITES schedules. Only 22 plant emblems (17.3%) have been evaluated by the IUCN while 83 animal emblems (91.2%) have been evaluated by the IUCN. There are 8.7% of plant emblems compared to 38.7% of global total plant species listed as Vulnerable or worse, while there are 35.2% of animal emblems compared to 18.0% of global total animal species listed as Vulnerable or worse. Only four plant emblems and three animal emblems were listed on National Red Lists (Table 4).

Table 3. Proportion of nativeness of biological emblems and listing by CITES and the IUCN. CITES = listed on any Appendix of Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. IUCN  $\leq$  Vulnerable Emblems = total species as emblems listed as Vulnerable or worse by the IUCN. IUCN  $\leq$  Vulnerable Total Species = total species of the world listed as Vulnerable or worse by the IUCN.

S/No.	Nativeness and Rarity Category	Plant	Animal
1.	Native	98 (77.1%)	88 (96.7%)
2.	Non-native/Uncertain	29 (22.8%)	3 (3.3%)
3.	CITES	16 (12.6%)	45 (49.5%)
4.	IUCN Evaluated Emblems	22 (17.3%)	83 (91.2%)
5.	IUCN $\leq$ Vulnerable Emblems	11 (8.7%)	32 (35.2%)
6.	IUCN $\leq$ Vulnerable Total Species	9,156 (38.7%)	10,405 (18.0%)

Table 4. Biological emblems that are listed in National Red Lists.

S/No.	Country	Designation	Taxon Name	National Red List Status
1.	Colombia	National Flower	<i>Cattleya trianae</i> Linden & Rchb.f.	Endangered: criteria unknown
		National Tree	<i>Ceroxylon quindiuense</i> (H.Karst.) H.Wendl.	Endangered: criteria unknown
2.	Croatia	National Flower	<i>Iris croatica</i> Horvat et. Horvat M. (Croatian Iris)	Vulnerable: criteria unknown
3.	South Africa	National Flower	<i>Protea cynaroides</i> (L.) L.	Critically endangered: criteria unknown
4.	Colombia	National Bird	<i>Vultur gryphus</i> Linnaeus	Endangered: criteria unknown
5.	Finland	National Animal	<i>Ursus arctos</i> Linnaeus	Near threatened; (VU D1)
		National Fish	<i>Perca flavescens</i> (Mitchill)	Least concern

For recorded uses and possible reasons for selection of plant emblems, the top three were aesthetic (81.9%), economic (80.3%), and history or culture (67.7%); while for animal emblems, the highest was for aesthetics (73.7%) (Figs. 14, 15; Appendices 10, 11). This is followed by the rest being relatively close; conservation (53.9%), superlatives (52.8%), distribution (46.2%), history or culture (38.5%), and economic (30.8 %). However, when considering only official government websites, aesthetic reasons (44.1% for plants, 44.0% for animals) emerged as the most frequent use or reason for selection. History or culture for plant emblems (37.8%) and distribution for animal emblems (36.3%), respectively, were the second most frequent category. A summary of continental trends for possessing biological emblems or not and being unconfirmed is shown in Table 5 and Fig. 16 (Appendix 12).

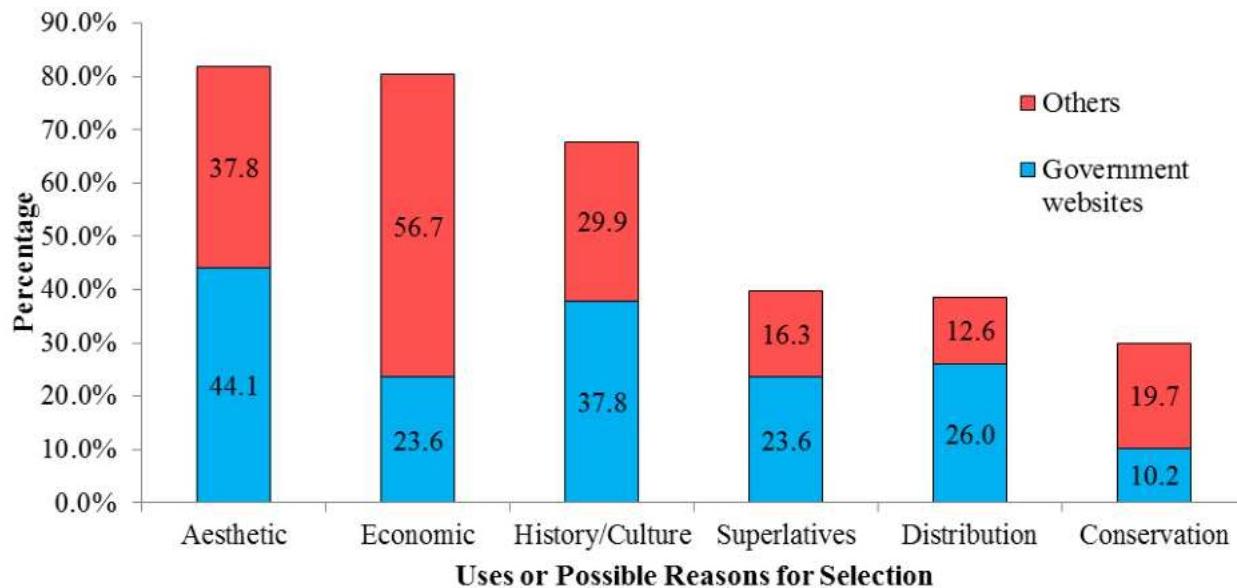


Fig. 14. Percentage of uses or possible reasons for the selection of 127 plant emblems, according to official government websites or other published information.

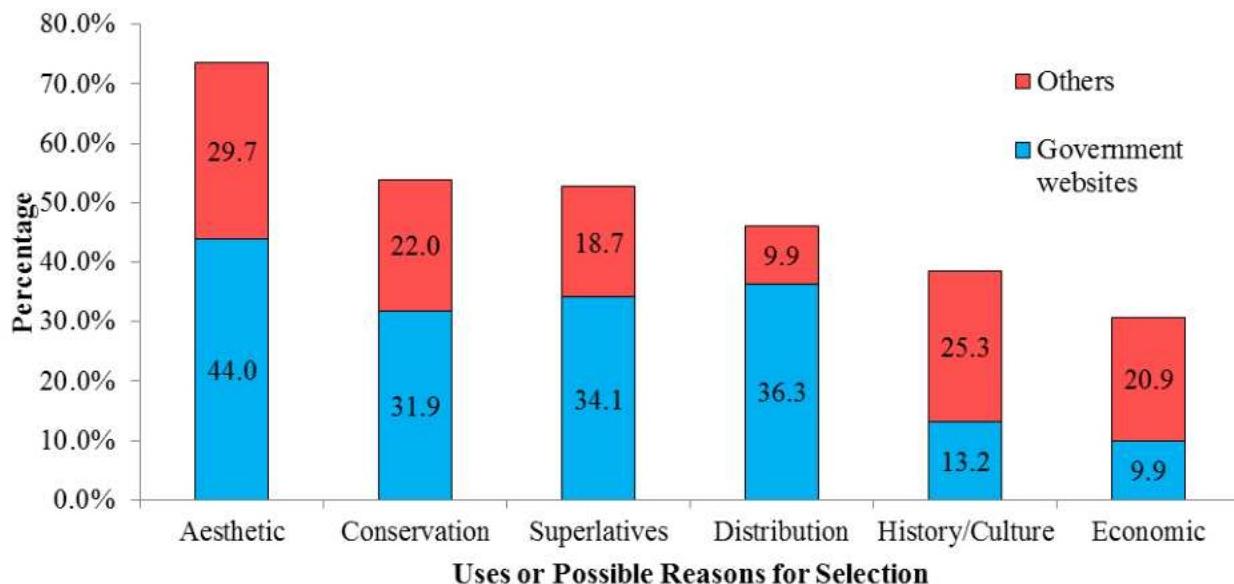


Fig. 15. Percentage of uses or possible reasons for the selection of 91 animal emblems, according to official government websites or other published information.

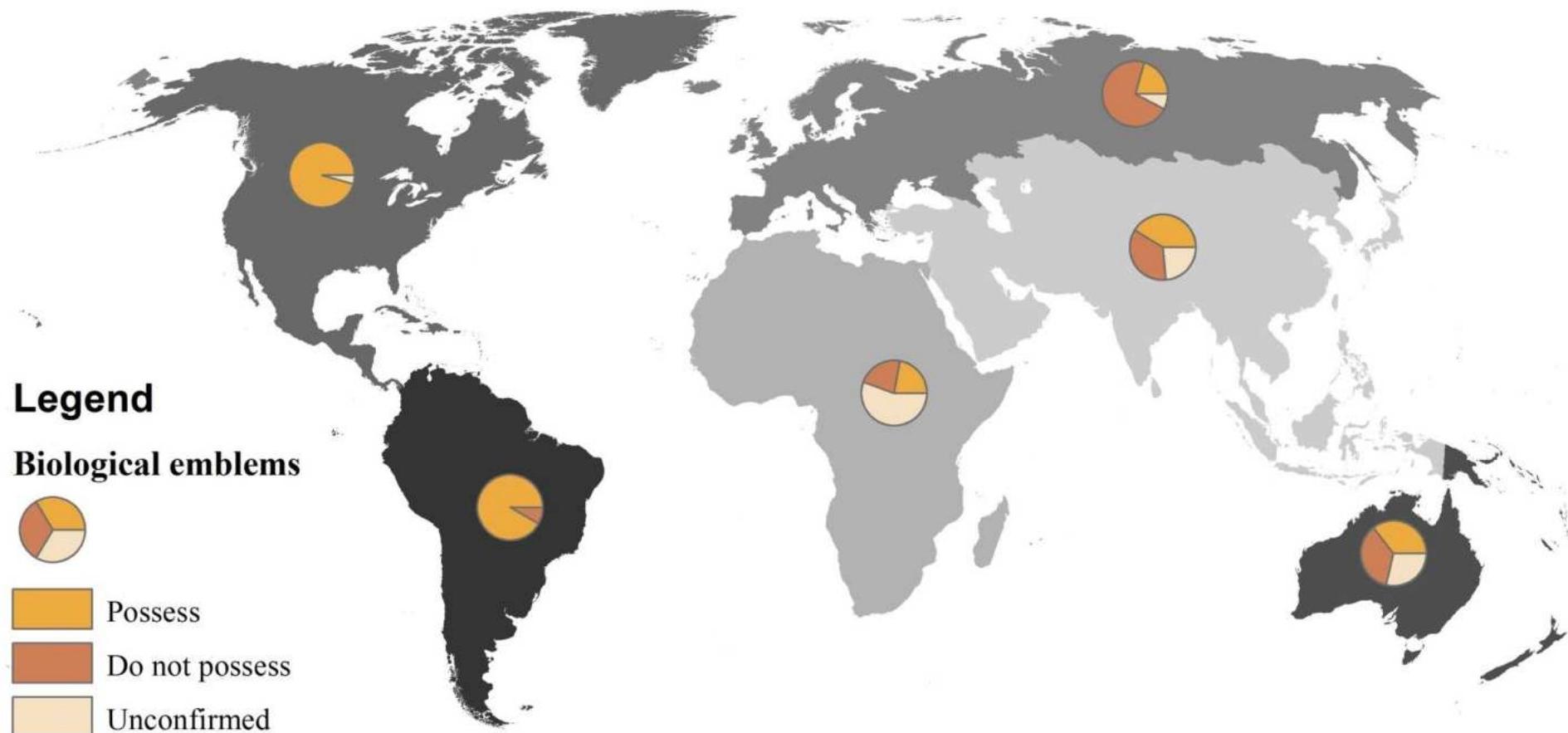


Fig. 16. Continents showing proportions of countries possessing official biological emblems, not possessing or unconfirmed.

Table 5. Number of countries by continent (IUCN, 2011a) with biological emblems, confirmed without biological emblems, and unconfirmed. The percentage of countries by continent is shown in parenthesis.

S/No.	Continent	Possess	Do Not Possess	Unconfirmed
1.	Africa	12 (22.2%)	12 (22.2%)	30 (55.6%)
2.	Asia	21 (42.9%)	18 (36.7%)	10 (20.4%)
3.	Europe	8 (19.5%)	30 (73.2%)	3 (7.3%)
4.	North and Central America	22 (95.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.3%)
5.	South America	12 (92.3%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)
6.	Oceania	5 (38.5%)	5 (38.5%)	3 (23.0%)

**Statistical analyses.** — The minimum adequate model obtained includes area, plant species number, duration, and religion (Table 6). However, only the number of plant species was found to be significant ( $p < 0.01$ ). Countries with a higher number of plant species are more likely to have biological emblems compared to countries with a lower number of plant species.

Table 6. Model selected by GLMM.

	Coefficients	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z )
(Intercept)	$4.24 \times 10^{-4}$	0.91	0.46	0.642
Scale (Area, scale = F)	$-2.03 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.21 \times 10^{-7}$	-1.67	0.094
Scale (Plant species, scale = F)	$1.65 \times 10^{-4}$	$6.41 \times 10^{-5}$	2.58	0.010 **
Scale (Duration, scale = F)	$-3.34 \times 10^{-3}$	$2.24 \times 10^{-3}$	-1.49	0.135
Christianity	$6.13 \times 10^{-2}$	0.95	0.06	0.949
Hinduism	15.8	$1.32 \times 10^3$	0.01	0.990
Islam	0.13	1.03	0.13	0.900
Others	-2.74	1.54	-1.78	0.075

Significance levels: 0.000 \*\*\* 0.001 \*\* 0.010 \* 0.050 ‘ ’ 1.000. Null deviance: 149.53 on 109 degrees of freedom, Residual deviance: 128.12 on 102 degrees of freedom. AIC: 144.12. Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 15.

## DISCUSSION

**Dichotomy between plant and animal emblems.** — Animal emblems are usually chosen from threatened taxa for conservation reasons, while the converse is true for plant emblems. However, for plants, the proportion of threatened species as emblems may change as the IUCN is still in the midst of assessing most of the known plant species, as can be seen from the proportion of animal emblems that have been assessed by the IUCN compared to that for plant emblems (91.1% versus 16.3%). This is unlikely to change the stark contrast between animal and plant emblems, where animal emblems selected are from threatened taxa but plant emblems are not. The Bambi syndrome, phylogenetic similarity, and non-human charisma (see next section for explanations of these three factors) may account for such a trend.

There are more official plant emblems than animal emblems in total, with more countries selecting multiple plant emblems compared to animal emblems. This preference for plant emblems can be explained in reference to the recorded use and possible reasons for selection. Plant emblems are

usually not selected for conservation reasons, as they seem to be selected for economic, historical, or cultural reasons. Plants are also easier to use as emblems, where the live plant or plant organ can be conveniently used at various functions or cultivated in the home gardens of citizens or in public parks and streets. This may show that plant emblems fulfill the primary functions of a national emblem, which is for identity and recognition, while animal emblems are usually more geared towards conservation.

**Threatened animal taxa become animal emblems.** — The preponderance of threatened animal emblems may be caused by the Bambi Syndrome—the desire to protect wild animals from negative anthropogenic consequences, primarily hunting (Cartmill, 1993). Disney's Bambi helped “to foster in children...a sympathetic understanding of wild life” ever since it was released in the 1940s. The fictional Bambi became emblematic of deer and by extension an idealised form for wildlife, through being portrayed as having emotions and anthropomorphic characteristics, that appeal to humans about the destructiveness of human activity and the large-scale damage done to our natural environment. Another case is the movie portrayal of the relationship between mountain gorillas and Diane Fossey in the film “Gorillas in the Mist”, where gorillas are depicted as morally pure in contrast to humans (Nash & Sutherland, 1991). It is likely as animals are widely portrayed in popular culture and material for children with human characteristics, that to protect wild animals that are being endangered by human activity, governments resort to emblematizing these threatened wild animals. This act enables governments to draw upon the Bambi syndrome and emotionally and psychologically prevent harm against these emblems, while also providing an extra umbrella of protection by legal means.

Phylogenetic similarity and non-human charisma can be other factors in selecting animal emblems for conservation. Animals that are phylogenetically close and are perceived to be behaviourally, cognitively, and physically similar to humans tend to produce a more positive and sympathetic effect than those that are phylogenetically distant or dissimilar (Serpell, 2004). The perceived similarity and inferred cognitive abilities of animals ranked lowest from invertebrates to highest for birds and mammals (Eddy et al., 1993). This is in agreement with the selection of only two invertebrates (ladybirds) as national biological emblems (Finland and Latvia), compared to the 48 national birds and 24 general animal emblems, which are mostly terrestrial mammals. Non-human charisma is defined as “distinguishing properties of a non-human entity or process that determine its perception by humans and its subsequent evaluation” (Lorimer, 2007). This includes the accessibility of detection and frequency of encounter of a particular taxon to humans such as its visibility and sounds or unique combination of properties that allow its identification and differentiation from others. Bovids, cervids, and felines have high human association in terms of agriculture, hunting, and food production from ancient times (Driscoll et al., 2009). Additionally, charisma also relates to the aesthetic properties and emotions triggered in interactions with a particular taxon. As aesthetic purposes are among the top two recorded uses or possible reasons for selection for both plant and animal emblems, charisma of a particular taxon may be linked to the selection. The use and success of charismatic taxa in conservation logos show that they have mass appeal and are able to draw upon an emotional connection with humans when seen (Nicholls, 2011). Phylogenetic similarity and non-human charisma can reinforce the Bambi syndrome or are perhaps contributing factors to its strength.

**Plant emblems are more preferred.** — There are more countries with plant emblems than animal emblems, more countries with multiple plant emblems than multiple animal emblems, and more plant emblems in total than animal emblems (Table 1). This clearly indicates that there is a preference for plant emblems over animal emblems, although early humans have expressed both plants and animals in cave paintings since the Palaeolithic Age (Elkin, 1952; Shanklin, 1985). Their depiction and portrayal throughout history reflects human conceptualisation about human use and needs, of which biological emblems are an expression for. But as humans consume and subsist on

both plants and animals directly for the fulfillment of basic needs, the elevation of more plants than animals as national symbols needs explanation.

This may be partially explained by the analysis of recorded uses or possible reasons for selection of each biological emblem. The top three recorded uses and possible reasons for selection of plant emblems are for economic, aesthetic, and history or cultural factors (Fig. 14), while for animals, aesthetic uses or reasons emerge as the clear frontrunner (Fig. 15). The proportions of other uses or reasons for selection for animal emblems are relatively close, with history or culture and economic ranking as the lowest out of the six. This divergence in the use and reason for selection for an emblem between plants and animals shows that when excluding aesthetic reasons, plant emblems are also usually chosen for historical and cultural significance and economic value. These are important factors especially for national symbols that intend to bind disparate groups within a country, appealing to a sentimental connection to heritage such as a past ancient civilisation or historical event, a tangible linking of ethno-botanical uses by indigenous tribes or state-building contribution to a past or present economy. For example, Peru's national tree, quina (*Cinchona officinalis* L.) is the source of the most well-known and medicinally influential quinine alkaloids, which is used to treat malaria (Prendergast & Dolley, 2001). The genus also supposedly acquired its name owing to Carolus Linnaeus' misspelling after its successful administration to the fever-stricken Countess of Chichón in Lima, Peru. There is also debate about whether native South Americans even used the bark against malaria. This example shows a plant emblem with a history unique to Peru with cultural, historical, and economic aspects.

Ease of use as emblems may also account for why plant emblems are generally preferred. Plants and plant organs (flowers, fruits) can be conveniently used in displays in many government and official functions, such as national celebrations, events, meetings, and parades. The physical presence of the living biological emblem is a testament of the country's continued existence together with whatever qualities the plant emblem exemplifies. Plants are also possible to be cultivated in the backyards, gardens, and public areas of citizens and cities, increasing and reinforcing the personal interaction of members of the country with the physical national symbols. This is achieved in a more tangible way than graphical representations of such emblems on stamps or currency notes, which is another method of portraying national symbols (Hayward & Dumbuya, 1983; Brunn, 2000). Each individual can actually own and nurture a particular plant emblem, which can be a continuous reminder of the country it represents. This is opposite to that of animal emblems, which are selected for conservation or are wild, and therefore unsuitable for displays or rearing in captivity.

**Global factors for possessing biological emblems.** — Having more plant species increases the odds of possessing biological emblems. The country with the least number of plant species (Kiribati) when compared with the country with the most (Brazil) differs by more than three orders of magnitude ( $\times 2500$ ; Pitman & Jørgensen, 2002). The effect of this factor is exponentially higher when a country has many plant species. Nearly all biological emblems selected by biodiverse countries are native, and most of them are endemic or endangered species. South America is also a biodiversity hotspot, harbouring many plant species while being the one of the most biodiverse regions of the world (Brooks et al., 2002; Cardoso Da Silva & Bates, 2002). This is a possible factor for why all of the top 15 countries with most plant species are also biodiversity hotspots, as these are distinctive and unique species that are not found in other parts of the world, and so serve as a positive identifier of the region and country. It also fosters pride and linkage with the past and indigenous citizens, as some biological emblems have been used in traditional tribal rituals and ancient civilisations. The Andean condor (*Vultur gryphus* Linnaeus) is the national bird of Colombia and Ecuador and national animal of Chile. Based on Andean mythology, the Andean condor is associated with wealth and "carries wealth from the masculine hills that provide them to the feminine mountains that deliver them to humans for their use" (Castro & Aldunate, 2003).

**Additional notes.** — The type of emblems selected to represent a country usually follows certain norms, such as being aesthetically pleasing, possessing certain exemplary qualities or are awe-inspiring. This is a result of much fervent discussion generated in the country at many levels over what characteristics should a particular emblem have that warrants its elevation as a national symbol (Price, 1889; Hansen, 1918; Sargent & Sharp, 1918; Wherry, 1927; Ball, 1961). Families of plant emblems that have large blooms, pleasing scents, are colourful, are widely distributed or have some economic value are preferred. This is supported by the orchids (Orchidaceae) and legumes (Fabaceae) being the top two most preferred families for plant emblems. For animal emblems, generally those associated with economic value are favoured as biological emblems. This is seen with Bovidae (bovids) and Cervidae (deer) being the top two families for animal emblems. Animals associated with positive qualities according to human perception such as superiority, strength, and certain behavioural traits also rank as popular choices, e.g., Felidae (cats, including lions and tigers) and Accipitridae (hawks and eagles) are among the top five families for animal emblems. These patterns are in accordance with human attitudes towards animals, where treatment of an animal is determined by its use, human culture, and animal attributes (Serpell, 2004; Sergio et al., 2006).

Generally, countries prefer to select flowers, trees or birds as biological emblems. As one of the more distinctive structures of a plant, flowers are attractive and have inherent commonality in the human culture of flower use, whereby their “colour, perfume, sweetness, and shapes have played so prominent a role” (Goody, 1993: 1). Jamaica’s national flower, lignum vitae (*Guaiacum officinale* L.) is “extremely ornamental, producing an attractive blue flower” (Jamaica Information Service, 2009). Trees are majestic and have cultural and economic value in many cases, and their planting allows people to have direct appreciation and responsibility for nature (Rosenow, 2001). Use of trees as a symbol fosters pride in trees to invoke public participation in nature conservation. The Indian fig tree (*Ficus benghalensis* L.), the national tree of India because of its rooting properties, is considered immortal and an integral part of the myths and legends of India. It is also the focal point of village life where the village council meets in the shade of this tree (National Informatics Center, 2012). Birds are highly visible and charismatic, most are well-studied, and many are biological emblems (Harris & Froufe, 2005). Being widely distributed in Nicaragua, the guardabarranco (*Eumomota superciliosa* [Sandbach]) is the national bird (Ministry of Education, 2012).

A sizeable proportion of non-native plant emblems have been selected. This may be because these non-native symbols have obtained cultural or economic significance over time to the country of introduction to the extent that it adequately represents it. Arabian jasmine, *Jasminum sambac* (L.) Ait., is non-native to both Indonesia and Philippines but it is their national flower. This plant likely came via Indian traders of old who brought it with them to this region in ancient times, as it is a fragrant flower used in hair ornaments in several parts of India as well as being sacred to Lord Vishnu in Hinduism (Mehra et al., 1975). Another example would be Maldives’ national tree, dhivehi ruh or coconut palm (*Cocos nucifera* L.), originating in the Western Pacific and which is prized for its economic importance and utility (Embassy of the Maldives, Japan, 2013).

Multiple conflicting responses were received for several countries about their biological emblems, and most authorities were unable to provide the time of selection for their biological emblems. This is on top of countries that did not respond or could not confirm basic information about their biological emblems even after multiple attempts at contacting them. It demonstrates that although official biological emblems are national symbols that are decided upon by the governments themselves, there is sometimes scant attention paid to them. If it reflects the general understanding of biological emblems among the populace, it does not bode well for these emblems as they may not fulfill the aim that was intended for their selection in the first place. Apathy can also be another factor, where citizens and government officials are just indifferent to these emblems. Governments, as the selecting bodies, need to ensure that biological emblems are well-projected, studied, and

protected, as those that are selected from threatened taxa and for conservation reasons would be more harmed with increased attention placed upon them with this national symbol status (Nijman et al., 2009).

Nearly all biological emblems did not specify a particular form or colour, although there is a certain form and colour that is preferred and usually used. This is particularly problematic for plant species that are widely cultivated for aesthetic purposes, as there are many variations in colour, number of petals, patterns and so forth, such as in roses, bougainvilleas, dahlias, and hibiscuses. For emblems, it is best to have a single form or cultivated variety (cultivar) that viewers can associate with the entity it is representing, for if there were too many variations, the power of an emblem is much diluted by the inability to recognise them when encountered. It would be best in such cases for countries to specify a certain cultivar which would be the ultimate bearer of the title. The only instance where a certain form is specified is for Barbados, where “the National Flower is accepted as the red variety with the Yellow Margin on the petals” (Barbados Government Information Service, 1987).

***Limitations and future work.*** — Limitations of this study and some prescriptions for future work include the following:

1. There is incomplete data from some countries, be it in possessing biological emblems or not, scientific names, and time of selection. Without such information, analysis on whether selection had an impact is not possible. As this list covers about 75.0% of the world, it would be best for future work to obtain information that is currently lacking. With complete information for the world, better understanding on global trends for biological emblems selection can be obtained. This is crucial particularly when trying to advocate for a particular plant or animal as an emblem for its conservation. More in-depth study needs to be performed on the effect of selection as a national symbol on these taxa, to assess whether elevation to a national symbol benefits or harms the taxon, and if this status is the best option for the taxon.
2. There was difficulty in obtaining worldwide data for important parameters that may affect biological emblem selection. There may be better ways to measure the environmental protection standards and policies of each country of the world, such as pollution indices, greenhouse gas emissions, and perceived effectiveness in environmental protection mechanisms. However, this would be the basis for another study on its own.
3. More background information on emblems would provide a clearer picture about the circumstances under which they were selected, and the motivations for their selection. A cursory check for each emblem as performed in this study would be insufficient to capture the depth and breadth of historical details that culminate in the selection of these biological emblems. More study in this area would provide better insight on why a particular taxon was favoured over others, and be more definitive in the reason for its selection.
4. Other factors for culture of each country may be better indicators than those selected in this study, as geographic location was the only significant factor that was associated with possession of a biological emblem by a country. However, geographic location is not a good measure of culture. Cultural factors would warrant more study on their own to better determine whether they affect biological emblem selection. This would be better handled by anthropologists and sociologists to determine if cultural factors conclusively affect biological emblem selection.
5. A study of sub-national official biological emblems for entities such as states, provinces and cities would affirm if global trends are significant at these levels or what parameters are important at smaller scales. An additional study for local, national or international entities with biological emblems that are non-government in nature may uncover whether there are distinctions in the type of emblem selected, motivations for selection and trends that affect the selection.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. Official national biological emblems were compiled for the 193 UN-recognised countries of the world. There were 78 countries that possess biological emblems, 66 countries that did not possess one, and 49 were unconfirmed because of no response from respective governments or uncertainty.
2. Countries of the world generally prefer national plant emblems.
3. National animal emblems are more likely to be selected for conservation reasons, while national plant emblems are usually selected for cultural, historical or economic significance.
4. The more plant species a country has, the more likely will it select a biological emblem.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank members of the Botany Laboratory, Department of Biological Sciences, National University of Singapore, particularly Alex Yee, Chong Kwek Yan, and Giam Xingli for advice and assistance; Sarah Seo for her help in sourcing for the photographs of national biological emblems; Richard T. Corlett and Kelvin K. P. Lim for assistance in reviewing the manuscript; Elsie Ang and Seow Vui Yin for assisting in trawling the World Wide Web for information; each and every government official, reliable authority and expert that replied to our numerous queries and sent helpful material; webmasters and editors of various biological databases, government portals, and electronic publications; every individual or organisation that permitted the use of their photographs without any cost. Lastly, thanks must be recorded for the support from our families, friends and colleagues.

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## CITATION OF THIS BOOK

Lim, R. C. J., H. H. Tan & H. T. W. Tan, 2013. *Official Biological Emblems of the World*. Raffles Museum Of Biodiversity Research, National University Singapore, Singapore. 231 pp. Uploaded 7 Aug.2013. [http://rmbr.nus.edu.sg/raffles\\_museum\\_pub/bioemblems\\_world.pdf](http://rmbr.nus.edu.sg/raffles_museum_pub/bioemblems_world.pdf).

## APPENDIX 1. OFFICIAL NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL EMBLEMS

This list of official biological emblems of the world is arranged alphabetically by country. For the declared name and scientific name of the national biological emblem, if provided, is followed by the local or common name in parenthesis. NC=Not Confirmed. Entries with “Possibly ...” indicate best guesses based on official correspondence or resources. Photographs are used with permission, and are owned by the source. The hyperlink to each photograph with the licence for its use, where present, is provided.

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Antigua and Barbuda	Animal	National Animal	<i>Dama dama dama</i> (European fallow deer)	NC	<i>Dama dama</i> (Linnaeus)	Cervidae
		National Bird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i> L. (the frigate, man-o'-War, weather bird)	NC	<i>Fregata magnificens</i> Mathews	Fregatidae
	Plant	National Sea Creature	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> (hawksbill turtle)	NC	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> (Linnaeus)	Cheloniidae
		National Flower	<i>Agave karatto</i> (dagger's log)	NC	<i>Agave karatto</i> Mill.	Asparagaceae
		National Fruit	<i>Ananas comosus</i> (Antiguan black pineapple)	NC	<i>Ananas comosus</i> L. Merr. cv. Moris	Bromeliaceae
		National Tree	<i>Bucida buceras</i> (whitewood)	NC	<i>Bucida buceras</i> L.	Combretaceae



Male *Dama dama dama* (European fallow deer), the National Animal of Antigua and Barbuda. (Photograph by: [Johann-Nikolaus Andreeae](#)).



Female *Dama dama dama* (European fallow deer), the National Animal of Antigua and Barbuda. (Photograph by: [Adrian Pingstone](#)).



Male *Fregata magnificens* L. (the frigate, man-o'-war, weather bird), the National Bird of Antigua and Barbuda. (Photograph by: [E. Kirdler](#), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service—Digital Library System).



Female *Fregata magnificens* L. (the frigate, man-o'-war, weather bird), the National Bird of Antigua and Barbuda. (Photograph by: [Mark Stevens](#)).



*Eretmochelys imbricata* (hawksbill turtle), the National Sea Creature of Antigua and Barbuda. (Photograph by: [Caroline S. Rogers](#), NOAA).



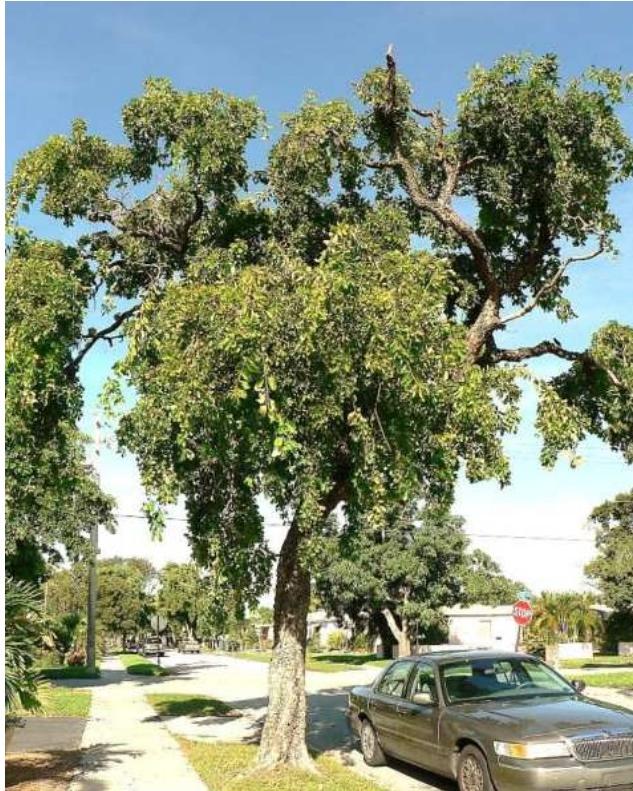
Flowers of *Agave karatto* (dagger's log), the National Flower of Antigua and Barbuda. (Photograph by: Environmental Awareness Group, <http://www.eagantigua.org/>).



*Agave karatto* (dagger's log) plant, the National Flower of Antigua and Barbuda. (Photograph by: [Environmental Awareness Group](http://www.eagan-tigua.org/), <http://www.eagan-tigua.org/>).



Fruits of *Ananas comosus* (Antiguan black pineapple), the National Fruit of Antigua and Barbuda. (Photograph by: [Ahmad Fuad Morad](#)).



*Bucida buceras* (whitewood), the National Tree of Antigua and Barbuda. (Photograph by: [Barry Stock](#)).



Flowers of *Bucida buceras* (whitewood), the National Tree of Antigua and Barbuda. (Photograph by: [Forest and Kim Starr](#)).



Fruits of *Bucida buceras* (whitewood), the National Tree of Antigua and Barbuda. (Photograph by: © [toptropicals.com](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Argentina	Animal	National Bird	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i> (hornero)	1928	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i> Swainson	Furnariidae
	Plant	National Flower and Tree	<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> (kapok flower, seibo, seiber, bucaro)	23 Dec. 1942	<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> L.	Fabaceae



*Furnarius leucopus* (hornero), the National Bird of Argentina. (Photograph by: [Cock Reijnders](#)).



Flowers of *Erythrina crista-galli* (kapok flower, seibo, seiber, bucaro), the National Flower of Argentina. (Photograph by: [Salomé Bielsa](#)).



*Erythrina crista-galli* (kapok flower, seibo, seiber, bucaro), the National Tree of Argentina. (Photograph by: [Rosa Say](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Australia	Plant	National Flower	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> (golden wattle)	1 Sep.1988	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> Benth.	Fabaceae



Flowers of *Acacia pycnantha* (golden wattle), the National Flower of Australia. (Photograph by: R. Hotchkiss, © [Australian National Botanic Gardens](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Bahamas	Animal	National Bird	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i> (roseate, West Indian flamingo)	1973 or 1974	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i> Linnaeus	Phoenicopteridae
		National Fish	<i>Makaira nigricans</i> (blue marlin)	1973 or 1974	<i>Makaira nigricans</i> Lacepède	Istiophoridae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Tecoma stans</i> (yellow elder)	1973 or 1974	<i>Tecoma stans</i> (L.) Juss. ex Kunth	Bignoniaceae
		National Tree	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> (lignum vitae)	1973 or 1974	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L.	Zygophylaceae



*Phoenicopterus ruber* (roseate, West Indian flamingo), the National Bird of Bahamas. (Photograph by: [Arthur D. Chapman](#)).



*Makaira nigricans* (blue marlin), the National Fish of Bahamas. (Photograph by: [Antonio Amaral](#)).



Flowers of *Tecoma stans* (yellow elder), the National Flower of Bahamas. (Photograph by: [Choo Yut Shing](#)).



*Guaiacum sanctum* (lignum vitae), the National Tree of Bahamas. (Photograph by: [Scott Zona](#)).

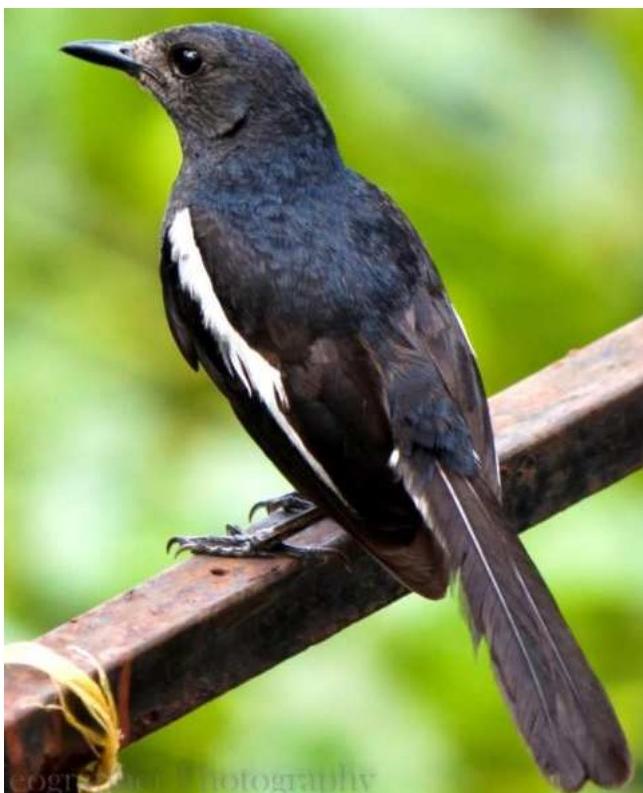


Flowers of *Guaiacum sanctum* (lignum vitae), the National Tree of Bahamas. (Photograph by: [Scott Zona](#)).



Fruits of *Guaiacum sanctum* (lignum vitae), the National Tree of Bahamas. (Photograph by: [Jenny Evans](#), SCCF Nursery).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Bangladesh	Animal	National Bird	doel, magpie robin	NC	Possibly <i>Copsychus saularis</i> (Linnaeus)	Muscicapidae
		National Fish	hilsha	NC	Possibly <i>Tenualosa ilisha</i> (Hamilton)	Clupeidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> (shapla, water lily)	4 Nov.1972	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f.	Nymphaeaceae
		National Fruit	jackfruit	NC	Possibly <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	Moraceae



Male *Copsychus saularis* (doel, magpie robin), the National Bird of Bangladesh. (Photograph by: [Anoop Kumar](#)).



Female *Copsychus saularis* (doel, magpie robin), the National Bird of Bangladesh. (Photograph by: [J. J. Harrison](#)).



Hilsha, the National Fish of Bangladesh. (Photograph by: [Wikipedia user Mamun2a](#)).



Flowers of *Nymphaea nouchali* (shapla, water lily), the National Flower of Bangladesh. (Photograph by: [Farrukh](#)).



Jackfruit, the National Fruit of Bangladesh. (Photograph by: [Diane Tani](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Barbados	Plant	National Flower	<i>Poinciana pulcherrima</i> or <i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (pride of Barbados, dwarf poinciana, flower fence)	NC	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (L.) Sw.	Fabaceae



Flowers of *Poinciana pulcherrima* or *Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (pride of Barbados, dwarf poinciana, flower fence), the National Flower of Barbados. (Photograph by: [Pablo Leautaud](#)).

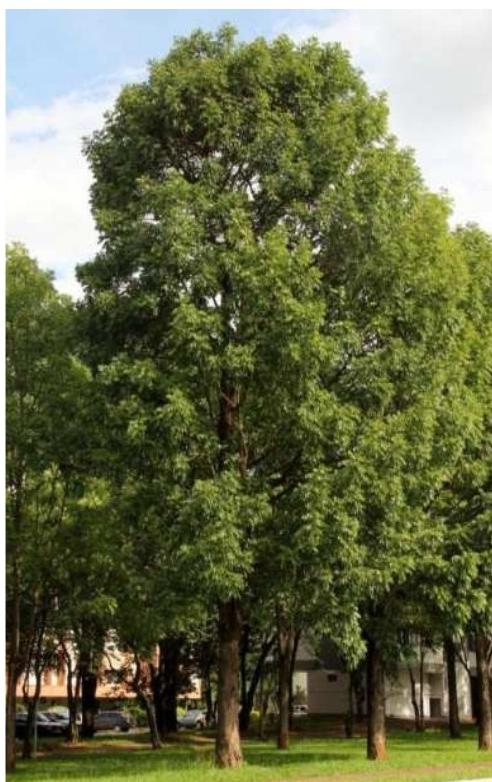
Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Belize	Animal	National Animal	<i>Tapirus bairdii</i> (tapir, mountain cow)	before Aug.1981	<i>Tapirus bairdii</i> (Gill)	Tapiridae
		National Bird	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i> (keel-billed toucan)	before Aug.1981	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i> Lesson	Ramphastidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Encyclia cochleatum</i> (black orchid)	before Aug.1981	<i>Prosthechea cochleata</i> (L.) W.E.Higgins	Orchidaceae
		National Tree	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (mahogany tree)	before Aug.1981	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> King	Meliaceae



Adult and juvenile of *Tapirus bairdii* (tapir, mountain cow), the National Animal of Belize. (Photograph by: [Nils Apfelbaum](#)).

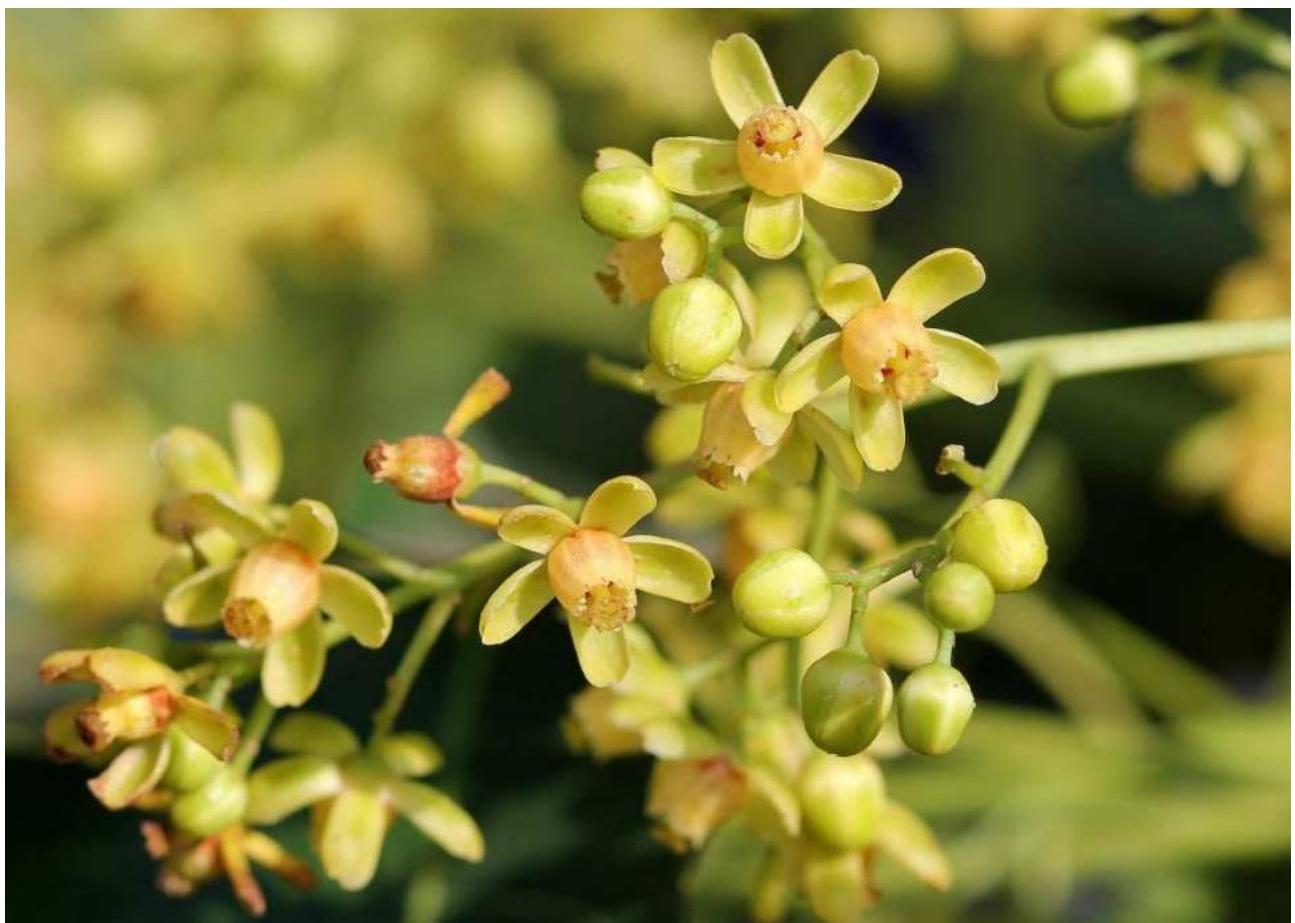


*Ramphastos sulfuratus* (keel-billed toucan), the National Bird of Belize. (Photograph by: [Jerry Oldenettel](#)).

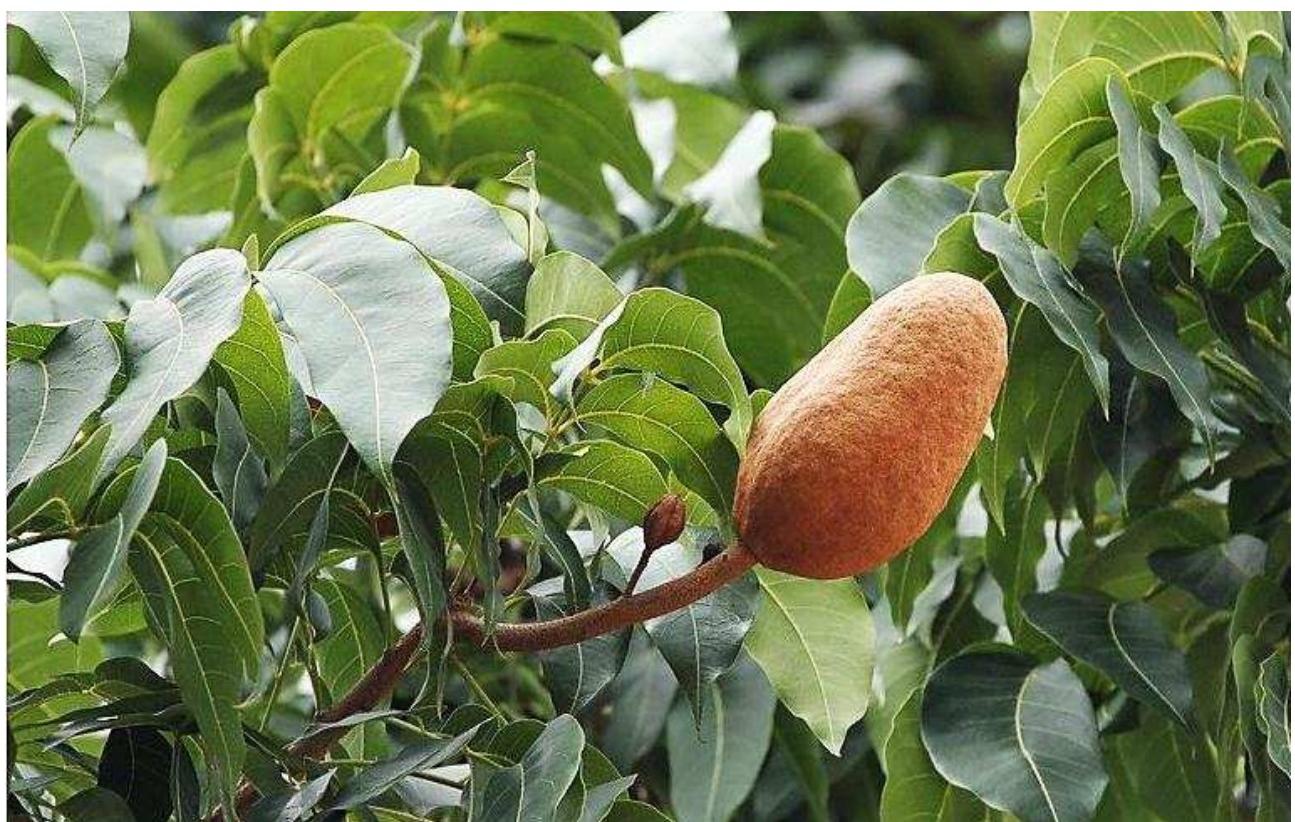


**Far Left:** Flowers of *Encyclia cochleatum* (black orchid), the National Flower of Belize. (Photograph by: [Leon van Eck](#)).

**Left:** *Swietenia macrophylla* (mahogany tree), the National Tree of Belize. (Photograph by: [Mauricio Mercadante](#)).



Flowers of *Swietenia macrophylla* (mahogany tree), the National Tree of Belize. (Photograph by: [Mauricio Mercadante](#)).



Fruit of *Swietenia macrophylla* (mahogany tree), the National Tree of Belize. (Photograph by: [Teo Siyang](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Bhutan	Animal	National Animal	<i>Budorcas taxicolor whitei</i> (takin)	NC	<i>Budorcas taxicolor</i> Hodgson	Bovidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Corvus corax</i> (raven)	NC	<i>Corvus corax</i> Linnaeus	Corvidae
	National Tree		<i>Meconopsis grandis</i> (udpel metok, blue poppy)	2008 as year changed <i>Meconopsis horridula</i> to <i>Meconopsis grandis</i>	<i>Meconopsis grandis</i> Prain	Papaveraceae
			<i>Cupressus torulosa</i> (cypress)	NC	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i> D.Don	Cupressaceae



*Budorcas taxicolor whitei* (takin), the National Animal of Bhutan. (Photograph by: [Drew Avery](#)).



*Corvus corax* (raven), the National Bird of Bhutan. (Photograph by: [Guy Monty](#)).

*Meconopsis grandis* (udpel metok, blue poppy), the National Flower of Bhutan. (Photograph by: [Jean Mottershead](#)).



*Cupressus torulosa* (cypress), the National Tree of Bhutan. (Photograph by: [Andrea Moro](#))



Branchlets and leaves of *Cupressus torulosa* (cyp-ress), the National Tree of Bhutan. (Photograph by: [Christopher J. Earle](#), [www.conifers.org](http://www.conifers.org)).



Seed cones of *Cupressus torulosa* (cypress), the National Tree of Bhutan. (Photograph by: [Christopher J. Earle](#), [www.conifers.org](http://www.conifers.org)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Bolivia	Plant	National Flower	<i>Cantua buxifolia</i> (kantuta)	1 Jan.1924	<i>Cantua buxifolia</i> Juss. ex Lam.	Polemoniaceae
		National Flower	<i>Heliconia rostrata</i> (patuju)	27 Apr.1990	<i>Heliconia rostrata</i> Ruiz & Pav.	Heliconiaceae



Flowers of *Cantua buxifolia* (kantuta), the National Flower of Bolivia. (Photograph by: [Eric Hunt](#)).



Flowers and bracts of *Heliconia rostrata* (patuju), the National Flower of Bolivia. (Photograph by: [James Gaither](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Brazil	Animal	National Bird	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i> (rufous-bellied thrush)	3 Oct.2002	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i> Vieillot	Turdidae
	Plant	National Tree	<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> (pau-Brasil)	7 Dec.1978	<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> Lam.	Fabaceae



*Turdus rufiventris* (rufous-bellied thrush), the National Bird of Brazil. (Photograph by: [Jefferson Bernardes](#)).



Flowering tree of *Caesalpinia echinata* (pau-Brasil), the National Tree of Brazil. (Photograph by: [Mauricio Mercadante](#)).



Flowers of *Caesalpinia echinata* (pau-Brasil), the National Tree of Brazil. (Photograph by: [Mauro Guanandi](#)).



Fruits of *Caesalpinia echinata* (pau-Brasil), the National Tree of Brazil. (Photograph by: [Mauro Guanandi](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Bulgaria	Plant	National Symbol	<i>Rosa damascena</i>	NC	<i>Rosa × damascena</i> Mill.	Rosaceae



Flowers of *Rosa damascena*, the National Symbol of Bulgaria. (Photograph by: [Emilian Robert Vicol](#)).

Official Biological Emblems of the World

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Cambodia	Animal	National Bird	<i>Pseudibis gigantea</i> (giant ibis, tror yorng, trâyâng, kangor yak, aov loeuk)	21 Mar.2005	<i>Pseudibis gigantea</i> (Oustalet)	Threskiornithidae
		National Fish	<i>Catlocarpio siamensis</i> (giant mekong barb, trey kahor, trey kbal lan, trey koalreang, trei kól reăng)	21 Mar.2005	<i>Catlocarpio siamensis</i> Boulenger	Cyprinidae
		National Mammal	<i>Bos sauveli</i> (kouprey, koŭ prey)	21 Mar.2005	<i>Bos sauveli</i> Urbain	Bovidae
		National Reptile	<i>Batagur baska</i> (royal turtle, andoeurk sarsai, andoeurk lung, ândaeuk luăng)	21 Mar.2005	<i>Batagur baska</i> (Gray)	Geoemydidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Mitrella mesnyi</i> (rumduôl, rumdul)	21 Mar.2005	<i>Sphaerocoryne affinis</i> (Teijsm. & Binn.) Ridl.	Annonaceae
		National Fruit	<i>Musa aromatica</i> (chicken egg banana, chék pông moă̄n )	21 Mar.2005	<i>Musa acuminata</i> Diploid AA	Musaceae
		National Tree	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i> (sugar palm, tnaôt)	21 Mar.2005	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L.	Arecaceae



*Pseudibis gigantea* (giant ibis, tror yorng, kangor yak, aov loeuk), the National Bird of Cambodia. (Photograph by: Ron Hoff © Sam Veasna Center, [www.samveasna.org](http://www.samveasna.org)).



*Catlocarpio siamensis* (giant mekong barb, trey kahor, trey kbal lan, trey koalreang), the National Fish of Cambodia. (Photograph by: Zoe DeVito).



Illustration of *Bos sauveli* (kouprey), the National Mammal of Cambodia. (Photograph by: [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Cambodia](#)).



Juvenile *Batagur baska* (royal turtle, andoeurk sarsai, andoeurk lung), the National Reptile of Cambodia. (Photograph by: [© Fletcher and Bayliss](#)).



Flowers of *Mitrella mesnyi* (rumdul), the National Flower of Cambodia. (Photograph by: [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries of Cambodia](#)).



Fruits of *Musa aromaticana* (chicken egg banana), the National Fruit of Cambodia. (Photograph by: [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries of Cambodia](#)).



*Borassus flabellifer* (sugar palm), the National Tree of Cambodia. (Photograph by: [Gladson Machado](#)).



Male flowers of *Borassus flabellifer* (sugar palm), the National Tree of Cambodia. (Photograph by: [A. Lalithamba](#)).



Fruits of *Borassus flabellifer* (sugar palm), the National Tree of Cambodia. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).

Official Biological Emblems of the World

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Canada	Animal	Symbol of the Sovereignty	<i>Castor canadensis</i> (beaver)	24 Mar.1975	<i>Castor canadensis</i> Kuhl	Castoridae
		National Horse	Canadian horse	1909 as National Breed, 30 Apr.2004 as National Horse	<i>Equus caballus</i> Linnaeus	Equidae
	Plant	National Tree	<i>Acer</i> (maple)	25 Apr.1996	<i>Acer</i> L.	Sapindaceae



*Castor canadensis* (beaver), the Symbol of the Sovereignty of Canada. (Photograph by: [Minette Layne](#)).



Canadian horse, the National Horse of Canada. (Photograph by: [Caroline Beaudoin](#)).



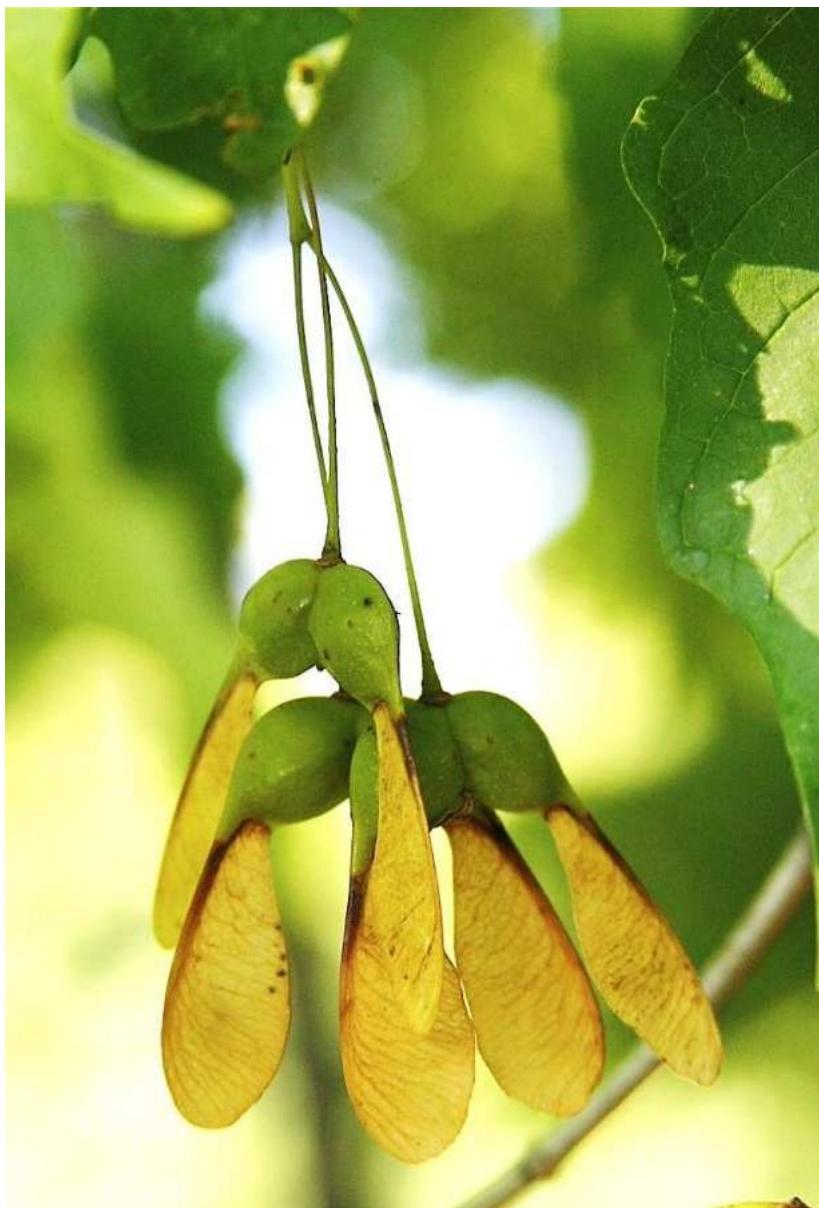
Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), a species of maple (*Acer*), the National Tree of Canada. (Photograph by: [Mac Armstrong](#)).



Autumn leaves of sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), a species of maple (*Acer*), the National Tree of Canada. (Photograph by: [James Gaither](#)).



Flowers of sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), a species of maple (*Acer*), the National Tree of Canada. (Photograph by: [Dan Mullen](#)).



Fruits of sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), a species of maple (*Acer*), the National Tree of Canada. (Photograph by: [Dan Mullen](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Chile	Animal	National Animal	<i>Vultur gryphus</i> (condor)	26 Jun.1834	<i>Vultur gryphus</i> Linnaeus	Cathartidae
		National Animal	<i>Hippocamelus bisulcus</i> (huemul)	26 Jun.1834	<i>Hippocamelus bisulcus</i> (Molina)	Cervidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Lapageria rosea</i> (copihue)	24 Feb.1977	<i>Lapageria rosea</i> Ruiz & Pav.	Philesiaceae



Male *Vultur gryphus* (condor), the National Animal of Chile. (Photograph by: [Greg Hume](#)).



Female *Vultur gryphus* (condor), the National Animal of Chile. (Photograph by: [Emilio del Prado](#)).



Male *Hippocamelus bisulcus* (huemul), the National Animal of Chile. (Photograph by: [Vera & Jean-Christophe](#)).



Female and one-year old juvenile *Hippocamelus bisulcus* (huemul), the National Animal of Chile. (Photograph by: [Christian Ostrosky](#)).



Flowers of *Lapageria rosea* (copihue), the National Flower of Chile. (Photograph by: [James Gaither](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Colombia	Animal	National Bird	<i>Vultur gryphus</i> (el cóndor de los Andes, condor)	1834	<i>Vultur gryphus</i> Linnaeus	Cathartidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Cattleya trianae</i> (la orquídea, the orchid)	1936	<i>Cattleya trianae</i> Linden & Rchb.f.	Orchidaceae
		National Tree	<i>Ceroxylon quindiuense</i> (la palma de cera del Quindío, wax palm of Quindio)	1985	<i>Ceroxylon quindiuense</i> (H.Karst.) H.Wendl.	Arecaceae



Male *Vultur gryphus* (el cóndor de los Andes, condor), the National Bird of Colombia. (Photograph by: [Greg Hume](#)).



Female *Vultur gryphus* (el cóndor de los Andes, condor), the National Bird of Colombia. (Photograph by: [Emilio del Prado](#)).



Flowers of *Cattleya trianae* (la orquídea, the orchid), the National Flower of Colombia. (Photograph by: [Andreas Philipp](#)).



*Ceroxylon quindiuense* (la palma de cera del Quindío, wax palm of Quindio), the National Tree of Colombia. (Photograph by: [Diego Andrés Alvarez Marín](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Comoros	Animal	National Fish	<i>Latimeria chalumnae</i> (coelacanth)	NC	<i>Latimeria chalumnae</i> Smith	Latimeriidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Cananga odorata</i> (ylang ylang)	NC	<i>Cananga odorata</i> (Lam.) Hook.f. & Thomson	Annonaceae



*Latimeria chalumnae* (coelacanth), the National Fish of Comoros. (Photograph by: [Franck Chicot](#)).



Flowers of *Cananga odorata* (ylang ylang), the National Flower of Comoros. (Photograph by: [Reinaldo Aguilar](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Costa Rica	Animal	National Bird	<i>Turdus grayi</i> (yigüirro, clay-coloured robin)	3 Jan.1977	<i>Turdus grayi</i> Bonaparte	Turdidae
		National Symbol	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (white-tailed deer)	2 May 1995	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (Zimmermann)	Cervidae
Costa Rica	Plant	National Flower	<i>Guarianthe skinneri</i> (purple orchid)	15 Jun.1939	<i>Guarianthe skinneri</i> (Bateman) Dressler & W.E.Higgins	Orchidaceae
		National Tree	<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> (guanacaste tree)	31 Aug.1959	<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> (Jacq.) Griseb.	Fabaceae

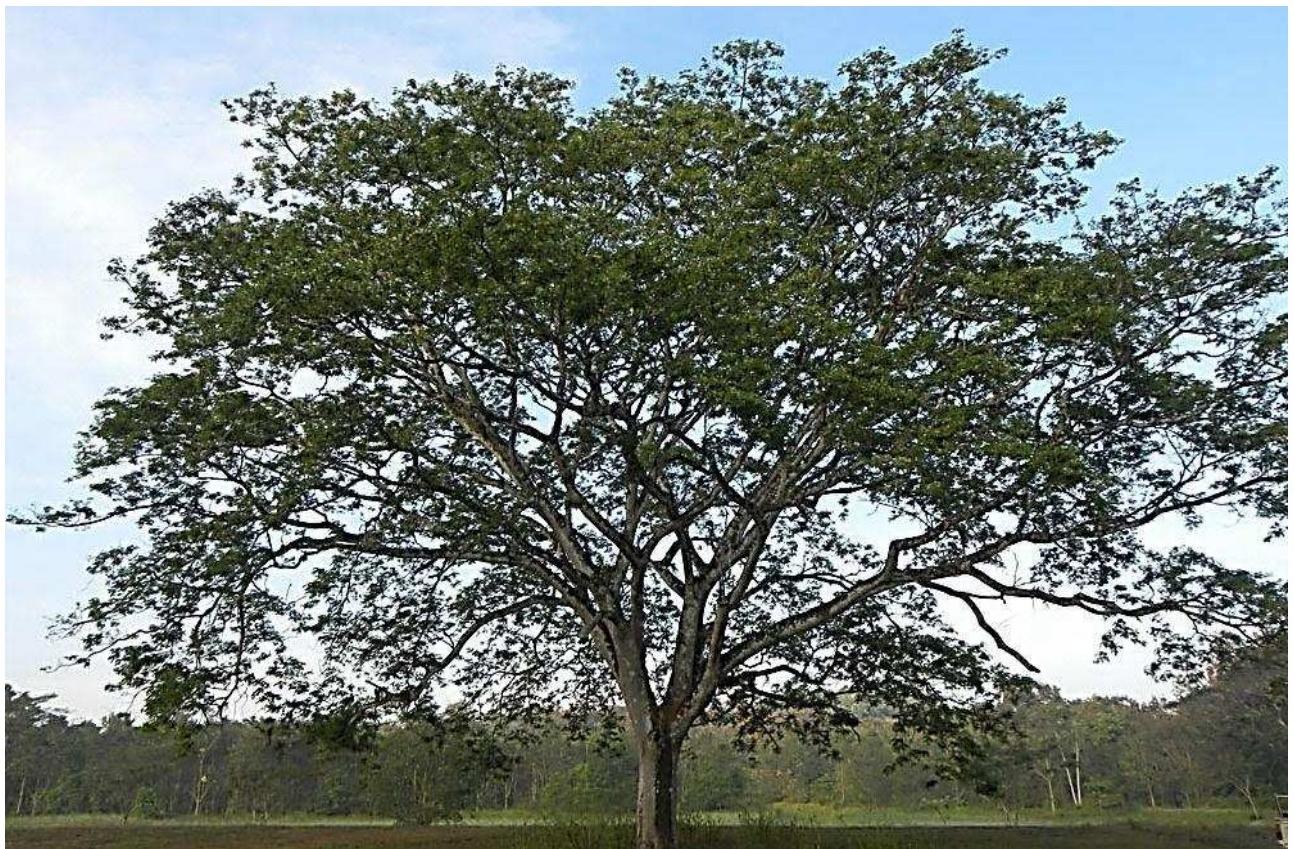


*Turdus grayi* (yigüirro, clay-coloured robin), the National Bird of Costa Rica. (Photograph by: [Martha de Jong-Lantink](#)).

*Odocoileus virginianus* (white-tailed deer), the National Symbol of Costa Rica. (Photograph by: [Becky Gregory](#)).



Flowers of *Guarianthe skinneri* (purple orchid), the National Flower of Costa Rica. (Photograph by: [Scott Wilson](#)).



*Enterolobium cyclocarpum* (guanacaste tree), the National Tree of Costa Rica. (Photograph by: [Reinaldo Aguilar](#)).



Flowers of *Enterolobium cyclocarpum* (guanacaste tree), the National Tree of Costa Rica. (Photograph by: [Reinaldo Aguilar](#)).



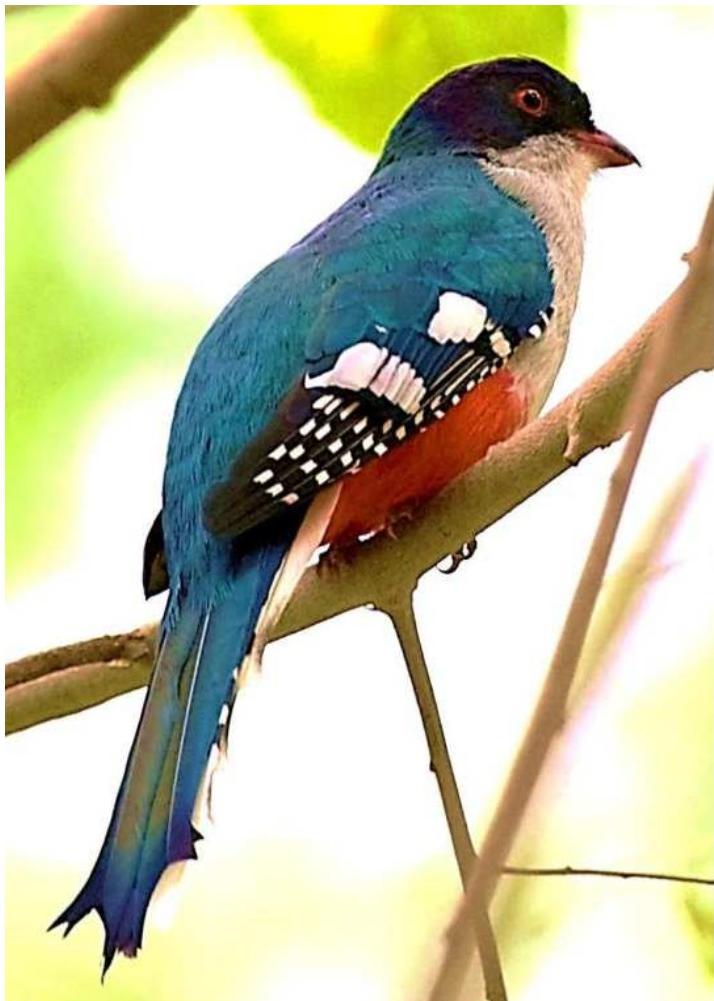
Fruits of *Enterolobium cyclocarpum* (guanacaste tree), the National Tree of Costa Rica. (Photograph by: [Katja Schulz](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Croatia	Plant	National Flower	<i>Iris croatica</i> Horvat et Horvat M. (Croatian iris)	2002	<i>Iris croatica</i> Horvat et Horvat M.	Iridaceae



Flowers of *Iris croatica* Horvat et Horvat M. (Croatian iris), National Flower of Croatia. (Photograph by: Wikimedia Author [Roberta F.](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Cuba	Animal	National Bird	<i>Priotelus temnurus</i> (el tocororo, Cuban trogon)	1983	<i>Priotelus temnurus</i> (Temminck)	Trogonidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Hedychium coronarium</i> (la mariposa blanca, white butterfly, white mariposa, butterfly jasmine)	13 Oct. 1936	<i>Hedychium coronarium</i> J.König	Zingiberaceae
		National Tree	<i>Roystonea regia</i> (la palma real, royal palm)	1983	<i>Roystonea regia</i> (Kunth) O.F.Cook	Arecaceae



*Priotelus temnurus* (el tocororo, Cuban trogon), the National Bird of Cuba. (Photograph by: [Laura Gooch](#)).



*Roystonea regia* (la palma real, royal palm), the National Tree of Cuba. (Photograph by: [Karel Jakubec](#)).



Flowers of *Roystonea regia* (la palma real, royal palm), the National Tree of Cuba. (Photograph by: [Pato Novoa](#)).



Fruits of *Roystonea regia* (la palma real, royal palm), the National Tree of Cuba. (Photograph by: [Leonora Enking](#)).

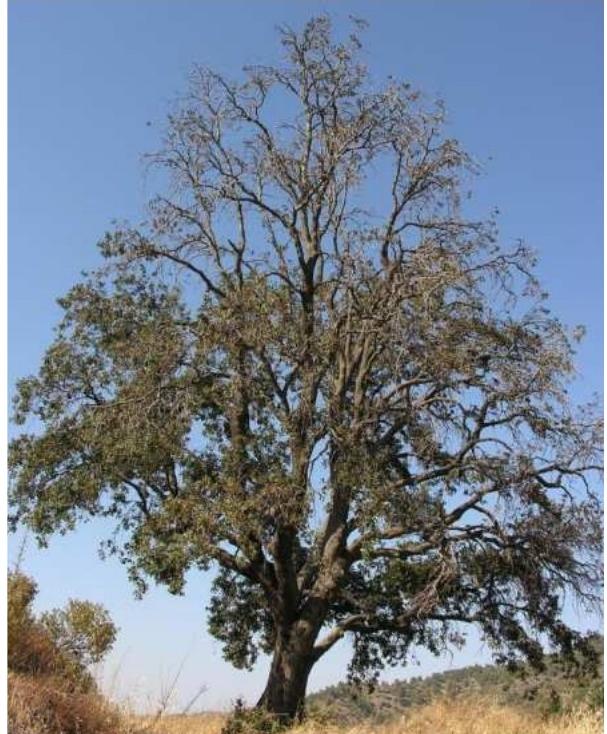


Flowers of *Hedychium coronarium* (la mariposa blanca, white butterfly, white mariposa, butterfly jasmine), the National Flower of Cuba. (Photograph by: [Joseph Wong Kai Yan](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Cyprus	Plant	National Plant	<i>Cyprus cyclamen</i>	1 Feb.2006	<i>Cyclamen cyprium</i> Kotschy	Primulaceae
		National Tree	<i>Quercus alnifolia</i> Poech (golden oak)	1 Feb.2006	<i>Quercus alnifolia</i> Poech	Fagaceae



Flowers of *Cyprus cyclamen*, the National Plant of Cyprus. (Photograph by: [Charalambos Christodoulou](#)).



*Quercus alnifolia* Poech (golden oak), the National Tree of Cyprus. (Photograph by: [Charalambos Christodoulou](#)).



Flowers of *Quercus alnifolia* Poech (golden oak), the National Tree of Cyprus. (Photograph by: [Charalambos Christodoulou](#)).



Fruits of *Quercus alnifolia* Poech (golden oak), the National Tree of Cyprus. (Photograph by: [Charalambos Christodoulou](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Dominica	Plant	National Flower	<i>Sabinea carinalis</i> (carib wood, bwa kwaib)	31 Oct.1978	<i>Poitea carinalis</i> (Griseb.) Lavin	Fabaceae



Flowers of *Sabinea carinalis* (carib wood, bwa kwaib), the National Flower of Dominica. (Photograph by: [Peter Goltra](#) for the National Tropical Botanical Garden).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Dominican Republic	Animal	National Bird	<i>Dulus dominicus</i> (la cigua palmera, palmchat)	14 Jan. 1987	<i>Dulus dominicus</i> (Linnaeus)	Dulidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Pereskia quisqueyana</i> (rosa de bayahibe)	12 Jul. 2011	<i>Pereskia quisqueyana</i> Alain	Cactaceae
		National Tree	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	12 Jul. 2011	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (L.) Jacq.	Meliaceae



*Dulus dominicus* (cigua palmera), the National Bird of the Dominican Republic. (Photograph by: [Luis Alberto](#)).



Flower of *Pereskia quisqueyana* (rosa de bayahibe), the National Flower of the Dominican Republic. (Photograph by: [Karen Blix](#)).



*Swietenia mahagoni*, the National Tree of the Dominican Republic. (Photograph by: [Tropical Plant Pictures](#)).



Flowers of *Swietenia mahagoni*, the National Tree of the Dominican Republic. (Photograph by: [A. Lalithaba](#)).



Fruit of *Swietenia mahagoni*, the National Tree of the Dominican Republic. (Photograph by: [Alan Cressler](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Ecuador	Animal	National Bird	<i>Vultur gryphus</i> (condor Andino)	1 Jul.1991	<i>Vultur gryphus</i> Linnaeus	Cathartidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Chuquiraga jussieui</i> (chuquirahua)	NC	<i>Chuquiraga jussieui</i> J.F.Gmel.	Asteraceae
		National Tree	<i>Cinchona</i> (cinchona)	NC	<i>Cinchona</i> L.	Rubiaceae



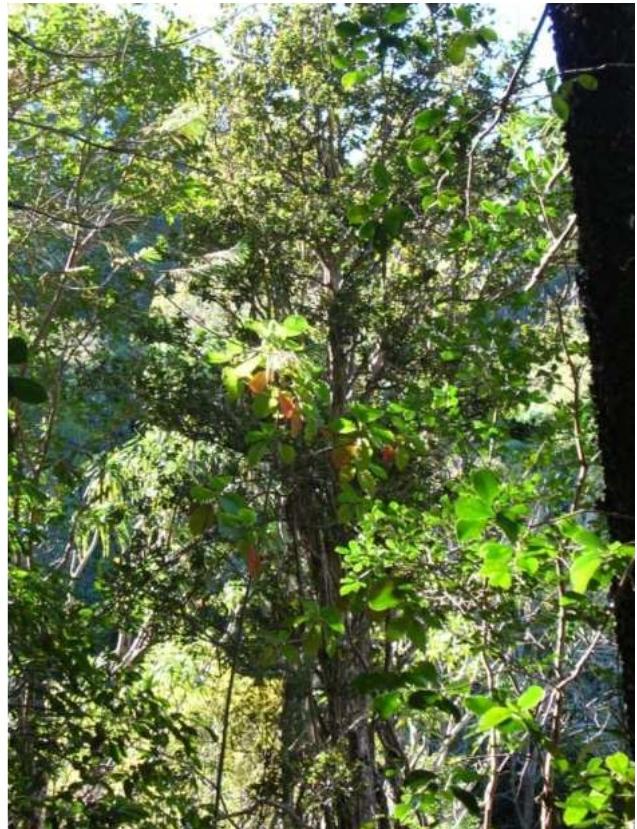
Male *Vultur gryphus* (condor Andino), the National Bird of Ecuador. (Photograph by: [Greg Hume](#)).



Female *Vultur gryphus* (condor Andino), the National Bird of Ecuador. (Photograph by: [Emilio del Prado](#)).



Flowers of *Chuquiraga jussieui* (chuquirahua), the National Flower of Ecuador. (Photograph by: [Vojtěch Zeisek](#)).



*Cinchona pubescens*, a species of cinchona (*Cinchona*), the National Tree of Ecuador. (Photograph by: [Forest & Kim Starr](#)).



Flowers of *Cinchona pubescens*, a species of cinchona (*Cinchona*), the National Tree of Ecuador. (Photograph by: [United States Geological Survey](#), United States Department of Interior).



Fruits of *Cinchona pubescens*, a species of cinchona (*Cinchona*), the National Tree of Ecuador. (Photograph by: [Forest & Kim Starr](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
El Salvador	Animal	National Bird	<i>Eumomota superciliosa</i> (torogoz)	21 Oct.1999	<i>Eumomota superciliosa</i> (Sandbach)	Momotidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i> (maquilishuat)	26 Jul.1939	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i> (Bertol.) Bertero ex A.DC.	Bignoniaceae
		National Flower	<i>Yucca filifera</i> (flor de izote)	21 Dec.1995	<i>Yucca filifera</i> Chabaud	Asparagaceae
		National Tree	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i> (árbol del bálsamo)	26 Jul.1939	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i> (L.) Harms	Fabaceae



*Eumomota superciliosa* (torogoz), the National Bird of El Salvador. (Photograph by: [Dominik Hoffer](#)).



Flowers of *Tabebuia rosea* (maquilishuat), the National Flower of El Salvador. (Photograph by: [Mauricio Mercadante](#)).



**Far Left:** Flowers of *Yucca filifera* (flor de izote), the National Flower of El Salvador. (Photograph by: [James Gaither](#)).

**Left:** *Yucca filifera* (flor de izote), the National Flower of El Salvador. (Photograph by: [Allie Caulfield](#)).



*Myroxylon balsamum* (árbol del bálsamo), the National Tree of El Salvador. (Photograph by: [Shubhada Nikharge](#), Mumbai, India).



Fruits of *Myroxylon balsamum* (árbol del bálsamo), the National Tree of El Salvador. (Photograph by: [Shubhada Nikharge](#), Mumbai, India).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Fiji	Animal	National Bird	<i>Prosopeia tabuensis</i> (red-breasted musk parrot, kaka)	NC	<i>Prosopeia tabuensis</i> (Gmelin)	Psittacidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Medinilla waterhousei</i> (tagimaucia)	NC	<i>Medinilla waterhousei</i> Seem.	Melastomataceae



*Prosopeia tabuensis* (red-breasted musk parrot, kaka), the National Bird of Fiji. (Photograph by: [Ian Sutton](#)).



Flowers of *Medinilla waterhousei* (tagimaucia), the National Flower of Fiji. (Photograph by: [Paddy Ryan](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Finland	Animal	National Animal	<i>Ursus arctos</i> (brown bear)	23 Sep. 1985	<i>Ursus arctos</i> Linnaeus	Ursidae
		National Bird	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (whooper swan)	1981	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (Linnaeus)	Anatidae
		National Fish	<i>Perca fluviatilis</i> (perch)	1994	<i>Perca flavescens</i> (Mitchill)	Percidae
		National Insect	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i> (ladybird)	1996	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i> Linnaeus	Coccinellidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (lily of the valley)	1967	<i>Convallaria majalis</i> L.	Asparagaceae
		National Tree	<i>Betula pendula</i> (silver birch)	1988	<i>Betula pendula</i> Roth	Betulaceae



*Ursus arctos* (brown bear), the National Animal of Finland. (Photograph by: [Malene Thyssen](#)).



Pair of *Cygnus cygnus* (whooper swan), the National Bird of Finland. (Photograph by: [Flickr User Margrit](#)).



Juvenile of *Perca fluviatilis* (perch), the National Fish of Finland. (Photograph by: [Lorenzo Andrioli](#)).



*Coccinella septempunctata* (ladybird), the National Insect of Finland. (Photograph by: [Lorenzo Andrioli](#)).



Flowers of *Convallaria majalis* (lily of the valley). *Betula pendula* (silver birch), the National Tree of the National Flower of Finland. (Photograph by: Finland. (Photograph by: [Lena Struvel](#)). [Jonas Tana](#)).



Male flowers of *Betula pendula* (silver birch), the National Tree of Finland. (Photograph by: [Miika Silfverberg](#)).



Female flowers of *Betula pendula* (silver birch), the National Tree of Finland. (Photograph by: [Steve Hammonds](#), Nottingham).



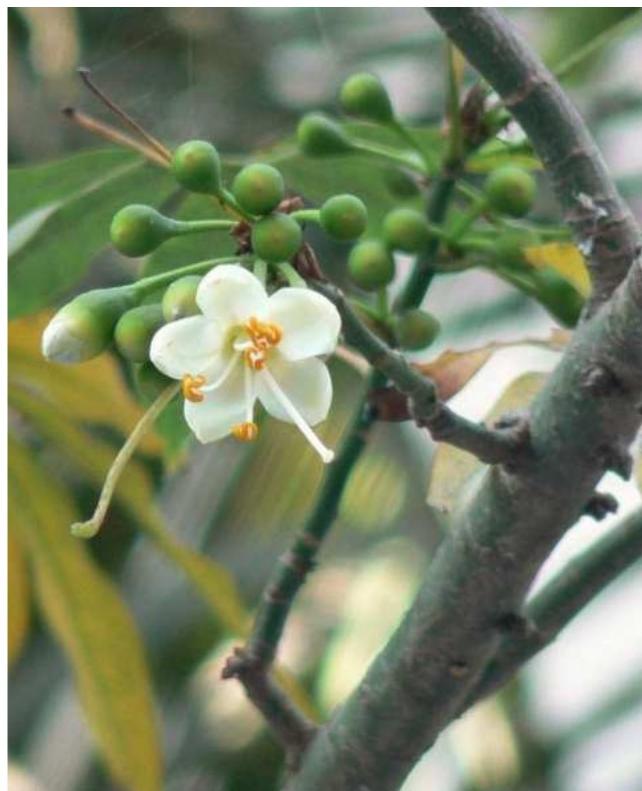
Fruits of *Betula pendula* (silver birch), the National Tree of Finland. (Photograph by: [Sue Sweeney](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Gabon	Plant	National Plant	<i>Tabernanthe iboga</i> (iboga)	NC	<i>Tabernanthe iboga</i> Baill.	Apocynaceae



*Tabernanthe iboga* (iboga), the National Plant of Gabon. (Photograph by: [Konda ku Mbuta](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Gambia	Plant	Biological Emblem*	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (silk cotton tree, bantango, bantechi, busaanab)	NC	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Malvaceae



*Ceiba pentandra* (silk cotton tree, bantango, ban-techi, busaanab), the Biological Emblem of the Gambia. (Photograph by: [Reinaldo Aguilar](#)). Flower of *Ceiba pentandra* (silk cotton tree, bantango, bantechi, busaanab), the Biological Emblem of the Gambia. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).



**Far Left:** Fruits of *Ceiba pentandra* (ceiba), the Biological Emblem of the Gambia. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).

**Left:** Open fruits of *Ceiba pentandra* (ceiba), the Biological Emblem of the Gambia. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Greece	Animal	National Animal	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> (dolphin)	NC	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> Linnaeus	Coryphaenidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> (laurel branch)	NC	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> L.	Lauraceae
		National Tree	<i>Olea</i>	NC	<i>Olea</i> L.	Oleaceae



*Coryphaena hippurus* (dolphin), the National Animal of Greece. (Photograph by: [Eran Brokovich](#)).



Flowers of *Laurus nobilis* (laurel branch), the National Flower of Greece. (Photograph by: [James Gaither](#)).



*Olea europaea*, a species of *Olea*, the National Tree of Greece. (Photograph by: Wikipedia Author [RNBC](#) member)



Flowers of *Olea europaea*, a species of *Olea*, the National Tree of Greece. (Photograph by: [H. Zell](#)).



Fruits of *Olea europaea*, a species of *Olea*, the National Tree of Greece. (Photograph by: Wikipedia Author [Nick Fraser](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Grenada	Animal	National Animal	<i>Columba squamosa</i> (scaly naped pigeon)	Coat of arms (1974)	<i>Patagioenas squamosa</i> (Bonnaterre)	Columbidae
		National Animal	<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i> (nine-banded armadillo)	Coat of arms (1974)	<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i> Linnaeus	Dasypodidae
		National Bird	<i>Leptotila wellsi</i> (Grenada dove, pea dove, Well's dove)	NC	<i>Leptotila wellsi</i> (Lawrence)	Columbidae
	Plant	National Flower and Plant	<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> , <i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> (bougainvillea)	NC	<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> Choisy, <i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> Willd.	Nyctaginaceae
		National Crop	<i>Myristica fragrans</i> (nutmeg)	NC	<i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt.	Myristicaceae



*Columba squamosa* (scaly naped pigeon), the National Animal of Grenada. (Photograph by: [Tom Friedel](#), <http://www.BirdPhotos.com>).



*Dasypus novemcinctus* (nine-banded armadillo), the National Animal of Grenada. (Photograph by: [Cláudio Timm](#)).



*Leptotila wellsi* (Grenada dove, pea dove, Well's dove), the National Bird of Grenada. (Photograph by: [Bonnie Rusk](#)).



Flowers of *Bougainvillea glabra* (bougainvillea), the National Flower and Plant of Grenada. (Photograph by: [Joseph Wong Kai Yan](#)).



Fruits of *Myristica fragrans* (nutmeg), the National Crop of Grenada. (Photograph by: [Lee Coursey](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Guatemala	Animal	National Bird	<i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i> (quetzal)	18 Nov. 1871	<i>Pharomachrus mocinno de la Llave</i>	Trogonidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Lycaste skinner var. alba</i> (monja blanca)	11 Feb. 1934	<i>Lycaste skinneri</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae
		National Tree	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> Gaertn (ceiba)	8 Mar. 1955	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Malvaceae



Front view of male *Pharomachrus mocinno* (quetzal), the National Bird of Guatemala. (Photograph by: [Dries Nys](#)).



Back view of male *Pharomachrus mocinno* (quetzal), the National Bird of Guatemala. (Photograph by: [Martha de Jong-Lantink](#)).



Female *Pharomachrus mocinno* (quetzal), the National Bird of Guatemala. (Photo-graph by: [John van der Dol](#)).



Flower of *Lycaste skinner* var. *alba* (monja blanca), the National Flower of Guatemala. (Photograph by: [Emilio Infantes](#)).



*Ceiba pentandra* (ceiba), the Biological Emblem of Guatemala. (Photograph by: [Reinaldo Aguilar](#)).



Flower of *Ceiba pentandra* (ceiba), the Biological Emblem of Guatemala. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).



Fruits of *Ceiba pentandra* (ceiba), the Biological Emblem of Guatemala. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).



Open fruits of *Ceiba pentandra* (ceiba), the Biological Emblem of Guatemala. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Guyana	Animal	National Animal	<i>Panthera onca</i> (jaguar)	Coat of arms(25 Feb.1966)	<i>Panthera onca</i> (Linnaeus)	Felidae
		National Bird	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i> (hoatzin, canje pheasant)	Coat of arms (25 Feb.1966)	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i> (Statius Muller)	Opisthocomidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Victoria amazonica</i> (victoria regia)	Coat of arms(25 Feb.1966)	<i>Victoria amazonica</i> (Poepp.) J.C. Sowerby	Nymphaeaceae



*Panthera onca* (jaguar), the National Animal of Guyana. (Photograph by: [Ray Morris](#)).



*Opisthocomus hoazin* (hoatzin, canje pheasant), the National Bird of Guyana. (Photograph by: [Kate Tann](#)).



Flower of *Victoria amazonica* (*Victoria regia*), the National Flower of Guyana. (Photograph by: [Adam Jenkins](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Honduras	Animal	National Animal	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (white tailed deer)	28 Jun.1993	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (Zimmermann)	Cervidae
		National Bird	<i>Ara macao</i> (scarlet macaw)	28 Jun.1993	<i>Ara macao</i> (Linnaeus)	Psittacidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Brassavola digbyana</i> (orchid)	12 Jan.1946	<i>Rhyncholaelia digbyana</i> (Lindl.) Schltr.	Orchidaceae
		National Tree	<i>Pinus oocarpa</i> (pine tree)	4 Feb.1927	<i>Pinus oocarpa</i> Schiede	Pinaceae



*Odocoileus virginianus* (white-tailed deer), the National Animal of Honduras. (Photograph by: [Becky Gregory](#)).



*Ara macao* (scarlet macaw), the National Bird of Honduras. (Photograph by: [Matthew Romack](#)).



Flower of *Brassavola digbiana* (orchid), the National Flower of Honduras. (Photograph by: [Eduardo A. Pacheco](#)).



*Pinus oocarpa* (pine tree), the National Tree of Honduras. (Photograph by: [Christopher J. Earle, conifers.org](#)).



Bottom, side and top view of cone of *Pinus oocarpa* (pine tree), the National Tree of Honduras. (Photograph by: [Christopher J. Earle](#), [conifers.org](#)).



Leafy shoots of *Pinus oocarpa* (pine tree), the National Tree of Honduras. (Photograph by: [Christopher J. Earle](#), [conifers.org](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Iceland	Plant	National Flower	<i>Dryas octopetala</i> (holtasóley, mountain aven)	2 Jun.2006	<i>Dryas octopetala</i> L.	Rosaceae



Flower of *Dryas octopetala* (holtasóley, mountain aven), the National Flower of Iceland. (Photograph by: [Joshua R. McDill](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
India	Animal	National Animal	<i>Panthera tigris</i> (royal Bengal tiger)	1 Apr.1990	<i>Panthera tigris</i> (Linnaeus)	Felidae
		National Aquatic Animal	<i>Platanista gangetica</i> (river dolphin)	5 Oct.2009	<i>Platanista gangetica</i> (Roxburgh)	Platanistidae
		National Bird	<i>Pavo cristatus</i> (Indian peacock)	last week of Jan.1963	<i>Pavo cristatus</i> Linnaeus	Phasianidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> (lotus)		<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	Nelumbonaceae
		National Fruit	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)	26 Jan.1950, uncertain if for all or not	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae
		National Tree	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> (Indian fig tree)		<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae



*Panthera tigris* (royal Bengal tiger), the National Animal of India. (Photograph by: [Bjørn Christian Tørrissen](#)).



Male of *Pavo cristatus* (Indian peacock), the National Bird of India. (Photograph by: [Thimindu Goonatillake](#)).



Female and juveniles of *Pavo cristatus* (Indian peacock), the National Bird of India. (Photograph by: [J. M. Garg](#)).



Flower of *Nelumbo nucifera* (lotus), the National Flower of India. (Photograph by: [Martin Miranda](#)).



*Platanista gangetica* (river dolphin), the National Aquatic Animal of India. (Photograph by: Sunil K. Choudhary, VBREC).



Flowers and fruits of *Mangifera indica* (mango), the National Fruit of India. (Photograph by: [W. A. Djatmiko](#)).



Cut and whole fruit of *Mangifera indica* (mango), the National Fruit of India. (Photograph by: [W. A. Djatmiko](#)).



*Ficus benghalensis* (Indian fig tree), the National Tree of India. (Photograph by: [Harshjeet Singh Bal](#)).



Figs of *Ficus benghalensis* (Indian fig tree), the National Tree of India. (Photograph by: [Reuben C. J. Lim](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Indonesia	Animal	Fascinating National Animal	<i>Sclerophages formosus</i> (Asian bonytongue fish, arowana, siluk merah)	NC	<i>Scleropages formosus</i> (Müller & Schlegel)	Osteoglossidae
	Animal	National Bird	<i>Spizaetus bartelsi</i> (Javan hawk-eagle, elang Jawa)	10 Jan.1993	<i>Spizaetus bartelsi</i> Stresemann	Accipitridae
	Animal	National Animal	<i>Varanus komodoensis</i> (komodo)	NC	<i>Varanus komodoensis</i> Ouwens	Varanidae
Indonesia	Plant	Enchanting National Flower	<i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i> (moon orchid, anggrek bulan)	NC	<i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i> (L.) Blume	Orchidaceae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> (jasmine, melati)	5 Jun.1990	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Ait.	Oleaceae
	Plant	Rare National Flower	<i>Rafflesia arnoldii</i> (giant lotus, giant rafflesia, padma raksasa)	NC	<i>Rafflesia arnoldii</i> R.Br.	Rafflesiaceae



*Scleropages formosus* (Asian bonytongue fish, arowana, siluk merah), the Fascinating National Animal of Indonesia. (Photograph by: [Karel Jakubec](#)).



*Spizaetus bartelsi* (Javan hawk-eagle, elang Jawa), the National Bird of Indonesia.  
(Photograph by: [Irawan Subingar](#)).



*Varanus komodoensis* (komodo), the National Animal of Indonesia. (Photograph by: [Paul Fly](#)).



Flowers of *Phalaenopsis amabilis* (moon orchid, anggrek bulan), the Enchanting National Flower of Indonesia. (Photograph by: [Ed Gaillard](#)).



Flower of *Jasminum sambac* (jasmine, melati), the National Flower of Indonesia. (Photograph by: [Daniel L. Nickrent](#)).

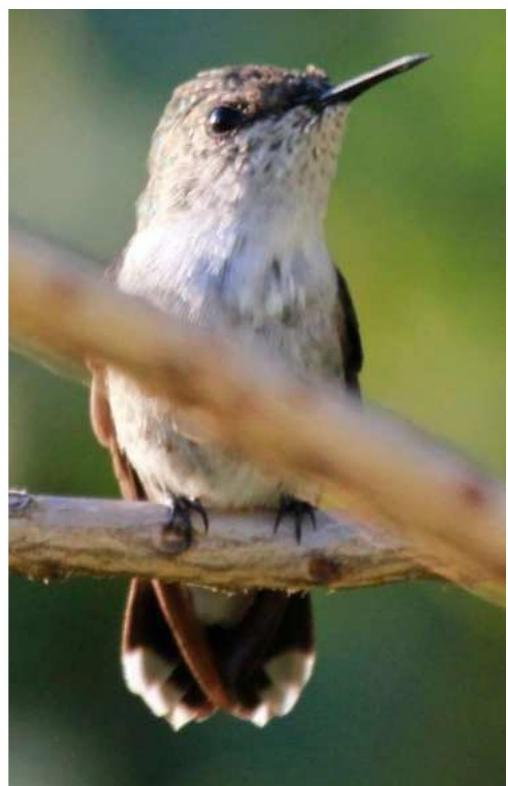


Flower of *Rafflesia arnoldii* (giant lotus, giant rafflesia, padma raksasa), the Rare National Flower of Indonesia. (Photograph by: [Henrik Hansson](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Jamaica	Animal	National Bird	<i>Trochilus polytmus</i> (doctor-bird, swallow-tail hummingbird)	28 Mar. 1962	<i>Trochilus polytmus</i> Linnaeus	Trochilidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> (lignum vitae)	28 Mar. 1962	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L.	Zygophyllaceae
		National Fruit	<i>Blighia sapida</i> (ackee)	28 Mar. 1962	<i>Blighia sapida</i> K.D.Koenig	Sapindaceae
		National Tree	<i>Hibiscus elatus</i> (blue mahoe)	28 Mar. 1962	<i>Talipariti elatum</i> (Sw.) Fryxell	Malvaceae



Male of *Trochilus polytmus* (doctor-bird, swallow-tail humming-bird), the National Bird of Jamaica. (Photograph by: [Marcel Holyoak](#)).



Female of *Trochilus polytmus* (doctor-bird, swallow-tail humming-bird), the National Bird of Jamaica. (Photograph by: [Dick Daniels](#), <http://carolinabirds.org/>).



Flowers of *Guaiacum officinale* (lignum vitae), the National Flower of Jamaica. (Photograph by: [Karen Blix](#)).



Fruits of *Blighia sapida* (ackee), the National Fruit of Jamaica. (Photograph by: [Loren Sztajer](#)).



*Hibiscus elatus* (blue mahoe), the National Tree of Jamaica. (Photograph by: [Peter Goltra for the National Tropical Botanical Garden](#)).



Flower of *Hibiscus elatus* (blue mahoe), the National Tree of Jamaica. (Photograph by: [Barry Stock](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Jordan	Animal	National Bird	<i>Carpodacus synoicus</i> (sinai pink sparrow, sinai rosefinch)	NC	<i>Carpodacus synoicus</i> (Temminck)	Fringillidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Iris nigricans</i> (black iris)	NC	<i>Iris nigricans</i> Dinsm.	Iridaceae



Male and female *Carpodacus synoicus* (sinai pink sparrow, sinai rosefinch), the National Bird of Jordan. (Photograph by: [Alastair Rae](#)).



Flowers of *Iris nigricans* (black iris), the National Flower of Jordan. (Photograph by: [Verity Cridland](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Kiribati	Animal	National Bird	frigate bird	NC	Possibly <i>Fregata Lacepede</i>	Fregatidae



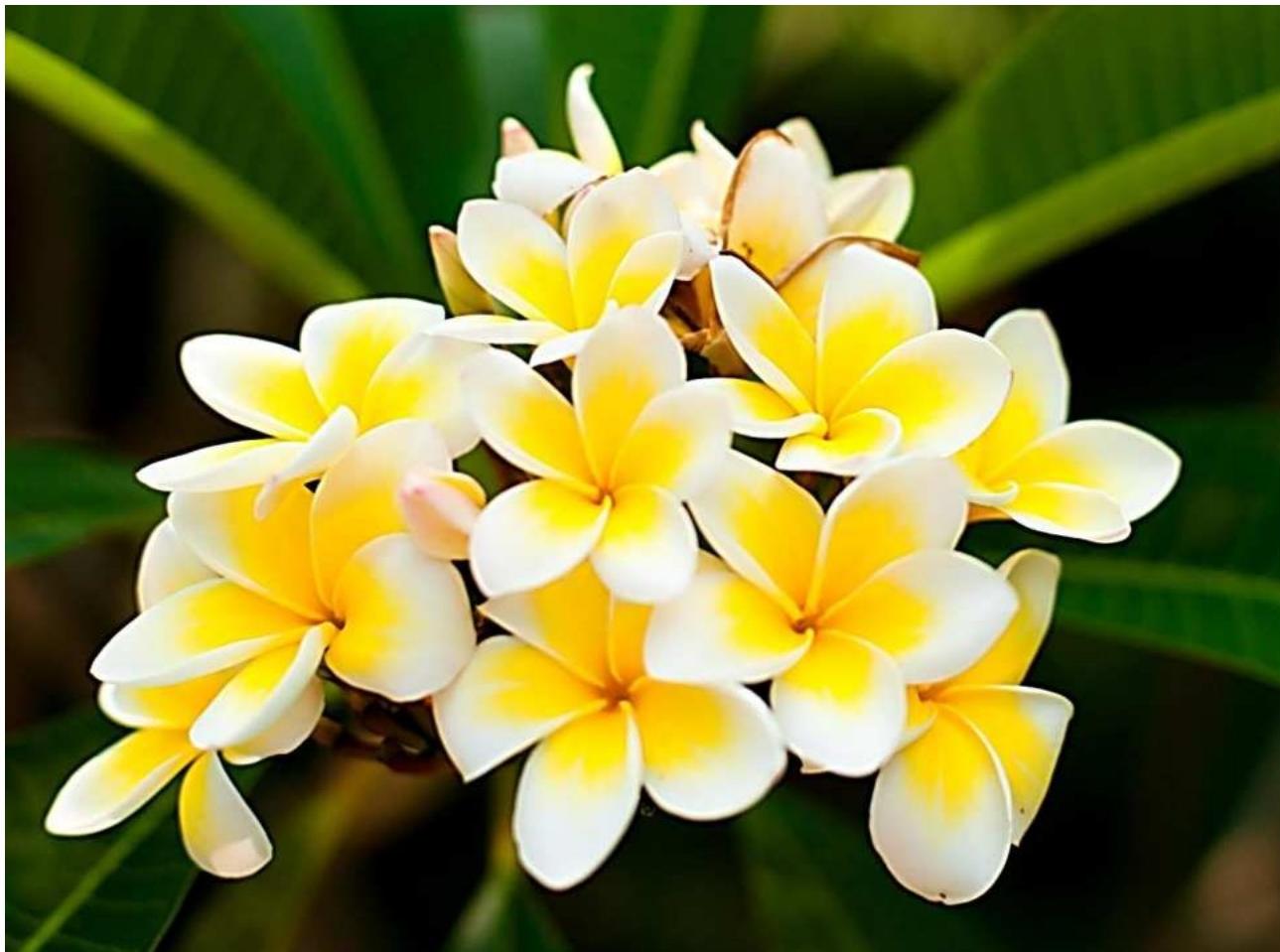
Juvenile of *Fregata magnificens* (frigate bird), a species of frigate bird (*Fregata*), the National Bird of Kiribati. (Photograph by: [Cláudio Dias Timm](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Kuwait	Plant	National Flower	<i>Rhanterium epapposum</i> (arfaj)	1983	<i>Rhanterium epapposum</i> Oliv.	Asteraceae



Flowers of *Rhanterium epapposum* (arfaj), the National Flower of Kuwait. (Photograph by: [Guru Hegde](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Plant	National Flower	<i>Plumeria</i> (dok champa, frangipani)	NC	<i>Plumeria</i> L.	Apocynaceae



Flowers of frangipani (*Plumeria rubra*), a species of dok champa (*Plumeria*), the National Flower of Laos. (Photograph by: [Ross Pollack](#)).

Official Biological Emblems of the World

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Latvia	Animal	National Bird	<i>Motacilla alba</i> (baltā cielava, white wagtail)	1960	<i>Motacilla alba</i> Linnaeus	Motacillidae
		National Insect	<i>Adalia bipunctata</i> (two-spot ladybird, marite, bizmārīte, mārīte, biz – biz māriņa)	1991	<i>Adalia bipunctata</i> (Linnaeus)	Coccinellidae
		Plant	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (pipene, daisy, margrietīņa)	NC	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (Vaill.) Lam.	Asteraceae
		National Tree	<i>Quercus robur</i> (ozols, oak)	NC	<i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Fagaceae
		National Tree	<i>Tilia cordata</i> (liepa, linden, lime tree)	NC	<i>Tilia cordata</i> Mill.	Malvaceae



*Motacilla alba* (baltā cielava, white wagtail), the National Bird of Latvia.  
(Photograph by: [Andreas Trepte](http://www.photo-natur.de), <http://www.photo-natur.de>).



*Adalia bipunctata* (two-spot ladybird, marite, bizmārīte, mārīte, biz–biz māriņa), the National Insect of Latvia.  
(Photograph by: [Jürgen Mangelsdorf](#)).



Flowers of *Leucanthemum vulgare* (pipene, daisy, margrietiņa), the National Flower of Latvia. (Photograph by: [Maja Dumat](#)).



*Quercus robur* (ozols, oak), the National Tree of Latvia. (Photograph by: [Andrzej Barabasz](#)).



Male flowers of *Quercus robur* (ozols, oak), the National Tree of Latvia. (Photograph by: [Peter O'Conor](#)).



Female flowers of *Quercus robur* (ozols, oak), the National Tree of Latvia. (Photograph by: [Arnstein Rønning](#)).



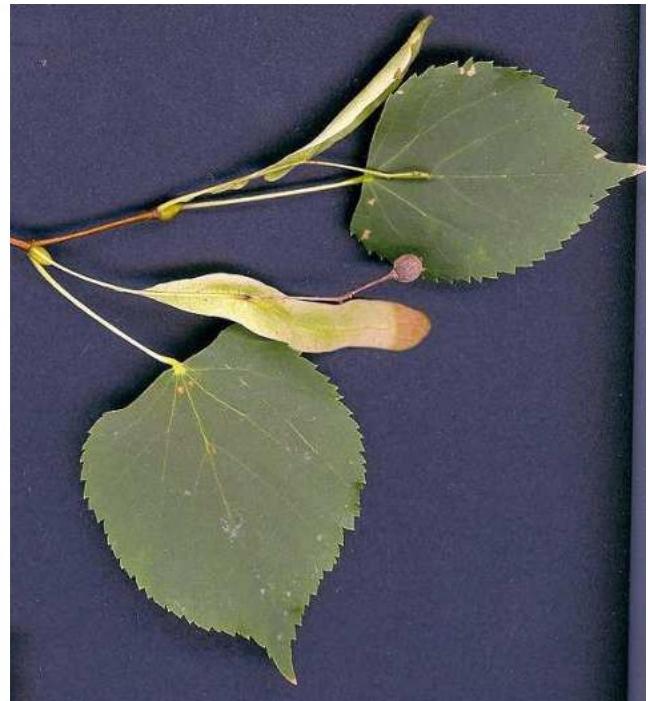
Fruits of *Quercus robur* (ozols, oak), the National Tree of Latvia. (Photograph by: [Hans-Jürgen Becker](#)).



*Tilia cordata* (liepa, linden, lime tree), the National Tree of Latvia. (Photograph by: [Rajkumar Sukhwani, Trees of the World.net](#)).

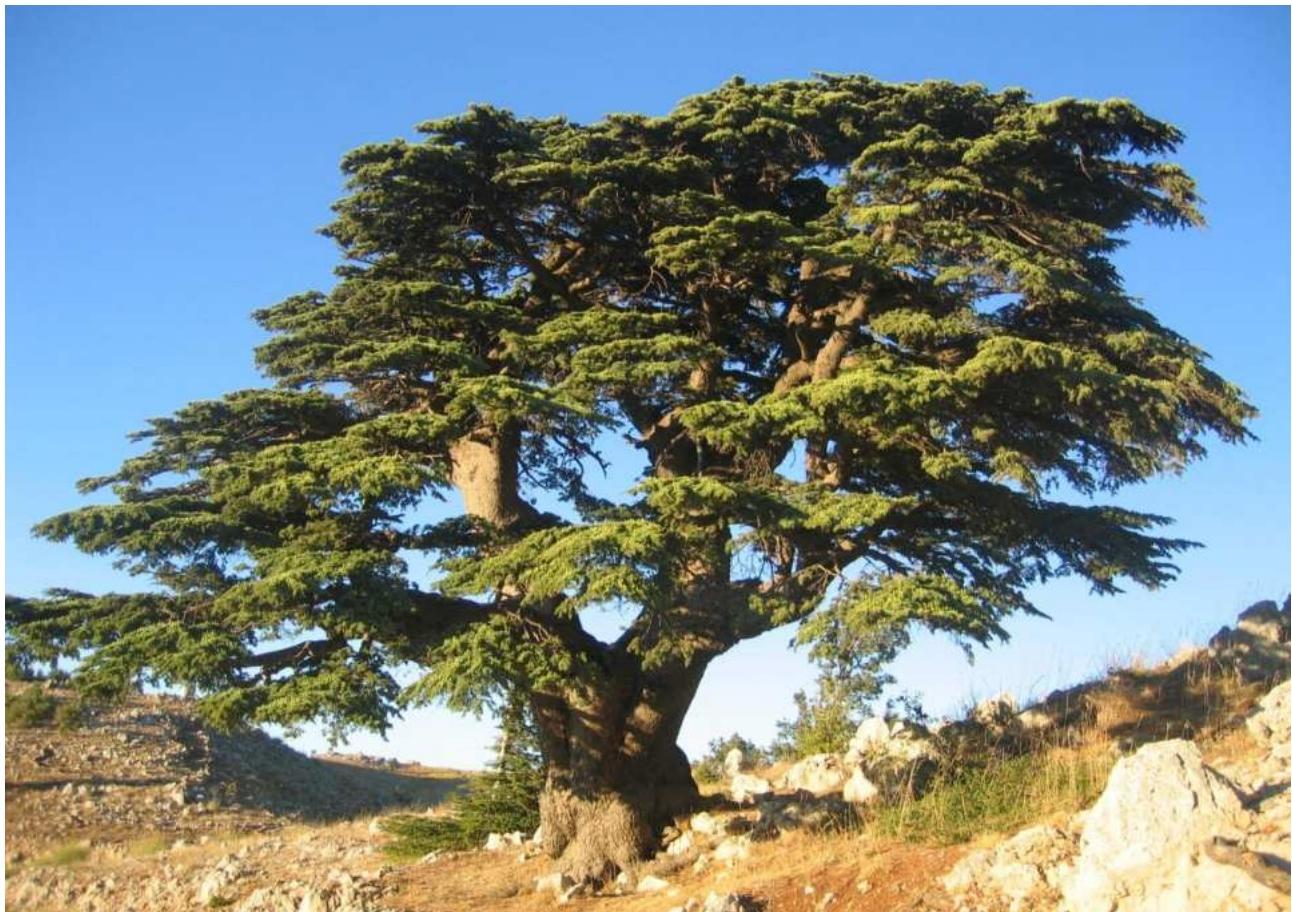


Flowers of *Tilia cordata* (liepa, linden, lime tree), the National Tree of Latvia. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).



Fruit of *Tilia cordata* (liepa, linden, lime tree), the National Tree of Latvia. (Photograph by: Flickr User [Maggie](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Lebanon	Plant	National Tree	<i>Cedrus libani</i> (cedar)	1943	<i>Cedrus libani</i> A.Rich.	Pinaceae



*Cedrus libani* (cedar), the National Tree of Lebanon. (Photograph by: [Olivier Bezes](#)).



**Far Left:** Pollen cone of *Cedrus libani* (cedar), the National Tree of Lebanon. (Photograph by: [Roger Griffith](#)).

**Left:** Seed cone of *Cedrus libani* (cedar), the National Tree of Lebanon. (Photograph by: [Wang Ke Rui](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Madagascar	Animal	National Animal	<i>Bos primigenius</i> (omby)	1993	<i>Bos taurus</i> Linnaeus	Bovidae
	Plant	National Crop	<i>Oryza glaberrima</i> (vary, rice)	1993	<i>Oryza glaberrima</i> Steud.	Poaceae
		National Tree	<i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> (traveller's tree)	1993	<i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> Sonn.	Strelitziaceae



*Bos primigenius* (omby), the National Animal of Madagascar. (Photograph by: [Rafael Peñaloza](#)).]



Fruits of *Oryza glaberrima* (vary, rice), the National Crop of Madagascar. (Photograph by: Michiel de Vries).



*Ravenala madagascariensis* (traveller's tree), the National Tree of Madagascar. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).



Flowers of *Ravenala madagascariensis* (traveller's tree), the National Tree of Madagascar. (Photograph by: [Flickr User twin-otter64](#)).



Fruits of *Ravenala madagascariensis* (traveller's tree), the National Tree of Madagascar. (Photograph by: [David D.](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Malaysia	Plant	National Flower	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> (bunga raya, hibiscus)	28 Jul.1960	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Malvaceae



Flower of *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* (bunga raya, hibiscus), the National Flower of Malaysia. (Photograph by: [Wikimedia Author Quartl](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Maldives	Plant	National Flower	<i>Rosa polyantha</i> (pink rose, finifenmaa)	25 Jul.1985	Main Modern Rose Class, Group Polyantha	Rosaceae
		National Tree	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut palm, dhivehi ruh)	25 Jul.1985	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Arecaceae



Flower of *Rosa polyantha* (pink rose, finifenmaa), the National Flower of Maldives. (Photograph by: [Ameer Dawood](#)).



*Cocos nucifera* (coconut palm, dhivehi ruh), the National Tree of Maldives. (Photograph by: [Forest and Kim Starr](#)).



Flowers of *Cocos nucifera* (coconut palm, dhivehi ruh), the National Tree of Maldives. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).



Fruits of *Cocos nucifera* (coconut palm, dhivehi ruh), the National Tree of Maldives. (Photograph by: [Ahmad Fuad Morad](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Malta	Animal	National Bird	<i>Monticola solitarius</i> (blue rock thrush, il-merill)	1971	<i>Monticola solitarius</i> (Linnaeus)	Turdidae
	Plant	National Plant	<i>Cheirolophus crassifolius</i> (Maltese rock-centaury, widnet il-baħar)	1971	<i>Cheirolophus crassifolius</i> (Bertol.) Susanna	Compositae
		National Tree	<i>Tetraclinis articulata</i> (sandarac gum tree, juniper tree, siġra tal-ġħargħar)	16 Jan. 1992	<i>Tetraclinis articulata</i> (Vahl) Mast.	Cupressaceae



Male *Monticola solitarius* (blue rock thrush, il-merill), the National Bird of Malta. (Photograph by: [Pedro Henriques](#)).



Female *Monticola solitarius* (blue rock thrush, il-merill), the National Bird of Malta. (Photograph by: [Herman Mays](#)).



*Cheirolophus crassifolius* (Maltese rock-centaury, widnet il-baħar), the National Plant of Malta. (Photograph by: [Denis Barthel](#)).



*Tetraclinis articulata* (sandarac gum tree, juniper tree, siġra tal-ghargħar), the National Tree of Malta. (Photograph by: [\(Víctor Sánchez Alcázar\)](#)).



Cones of *Tetraclinis articulata* (sandarac gum tree, juniper tree, siġra tal-ghargħar), the National Tree of Malta. (Photograph by: Wikimedia User [Kokopelado](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Mauritius	Plant	National Flower	<i>Trochetia boutoniana</i> (boucle d'Oreille)	12 Mar.1992	<i>Trochetia boutoniana</i> Friedmann	Sterculiaceae

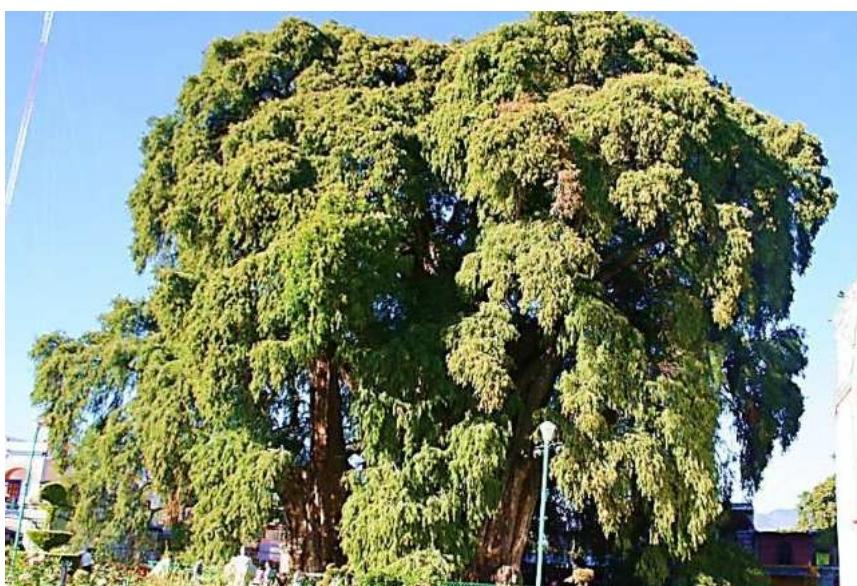


Flower of *Trochetia boutoniana* (boucle d'Oreille), the National Flower of Mauritius. (Photograph by: [Tony Rodd](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Mexico	Plant	National Flower	<i>Dahlia</i> (acocoxóchitl, acocotli, xicamiti, cohuanenepilii, hichipoztle flower)	1963	<i>Dahlia</i> Cav.	Asteraceae
		National Tree	<i>Taxodium mucronatum</i> (ahuehuete, montezuma cypress)	1921	<i>Taxodium huegelii</i> C.Lawson	Taxodiaceae



Flower of *Dahlia coccinea*, a species of acocoxóchitl, acocotli, xicamiti, cohuanenepilii, hichipoztle flower (*Dahlia*), the National Flower of Mexico. (Photograph by: [James Gaither](#)).



*Taxodium mucronatum* (ahuehuete, montezuma cypress), the National Tree of Mexico. (Photograph by: [S.Guillermo](#)).



Flowers of *Taxodium mucronatum* (ahue-huete, montezuma cypress), the National Tree of Mexico. (Photograph by: [SelecTree, Urban Forest Ecosystems Institute](#), <http://selectree.calpoly.edu/>).



Fruits of *Taxodium mucronatum* (ahue-huete, montezuma cypress), the National Tree of Mexico. (Photograph by: [Carlos Ross](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Myanmar	Animal	National Animal	<i>Elephas maximus</i> (sin phyu taw)	18 Dec.2008	<i>Elephas maximus</i> Linnaeus	Elephantidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Bulbophyllum auricomum</i> (tha zin pan)	18 Dec.2008	<i>Bulbophyllum auricomum</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae
		National Flower	<i>Shorea siamensis</i> (inn gin pan)	18 Dec.2008	<i>Pentacme siamensis</i> (Miq.) Kurz	Dipterocarpaceae
		National Flower	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i> (pi taut pan)	18 Dec.2008	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i> Kurz	Fabaceae
		National Tree	<i>Tectona grandis</i> (kyun)	18 Dec.2008	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f.	Lamiaceae



Male *Elephas maximus* (sin phyu taw), the National Animal of Myanmar. (Photograph by: [Shivakumar Lakshminarayana](#)).



Female and juvenile *Elephas maximus* (sin phyu taw), the National Animal of Myanmar. (Photograph by: [Andrew Gray](#)).



Male *Pavo muticus* (ka daung), the National Bird of Myanmar. (Photograph by: [Gunkarta Gunawan Kartapranata](#)).



Female *Pavo muticus* (ka daung), the National Bird of Myanmar. (Photograph by: [Wikipedia User Raul654](#)).



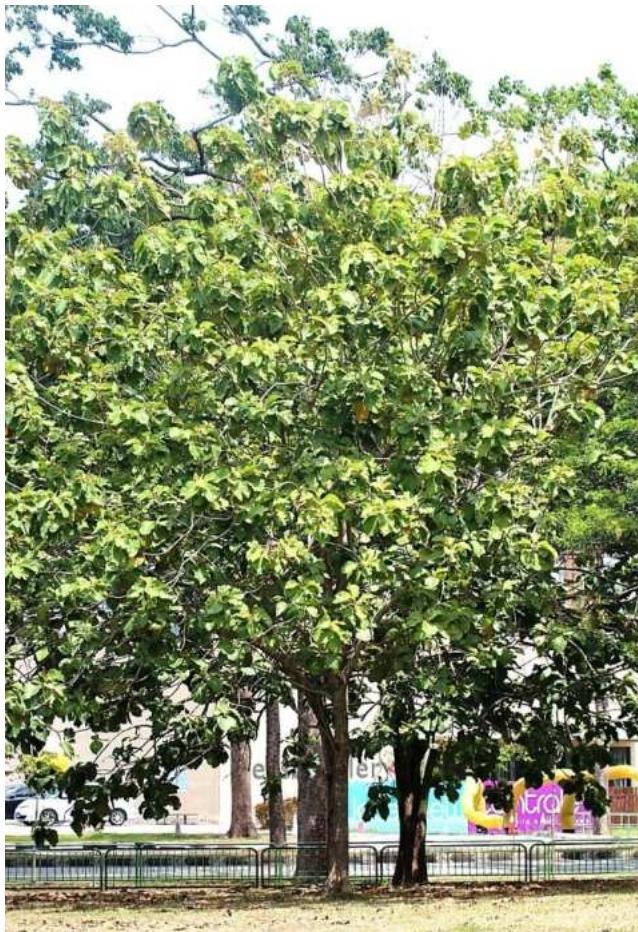
Flowers of *Pterocarpus macrocarpus* (padauk, pi taut pan), the National Flower of Myanmar. (Photograph by: [Tony Rodd](#)).



Flowers of *Bulbophyllum auricomum* (tha zin pan), the National Flower of Myanmar. (Photograph by: [Lourens Grobler](#)).



Flowers of *Shorea siamensis* (inn gin pan), the National Flower of Myanmar. (Photograph by: [Chinese Academy of Sciences](#)).



*Tectona grandis* (kyun), the National Tree of Myanmar. (Photograph by: Ng Xin Yi).



Flowers of *Tectona grandis* (kyun), the National Tree of Myanmar. (Photograph by: [J. M. Garg](#)).



Fruits of *Tectona grandis* (kyun), the National Tree of Myanmar. (Photograph by: [Forest and Kim Starr](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Nepal	Animal	National Animal	gaai	NC	Possibly <i>Bos taurus</i> Linnaeus	Bovidae
		National Bird	<i>Lophophorus</i> (daanfe)	NC	<i>Lophophorus</i> Temminck	Phasianidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i> (laali guraansh, lali gurans)	NC	<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i> Sm.	Ericaceae



*Bos taurus* (gaai), the National Animal of Nepal. (Photograph by: [AgriLife Today](#)).



Male *Lophophorus impejanus*, a species of daanfe (*Lophophorus*), the National Bird of Nepal. (Photograph by: [Ryan E. Poplin](#)).

Female *Lophophorus impejanus*, a species of daanfe (*Lophophorus*), the National Bird of Nepal. (Photograph by: [Brian Forbes](#)).



Flowers of *Rhododendron arboreum* (laali guraansh), the National Flower of Nepal. (Photograph by: [L. Shyamal](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Nicaragua	Animal	National Bird	<i>Eumomota superciliosa</i> (guardabarranco)	27 Aug.1971	<i>Eumomota superciliosa</i> (Sandbach)	Momotidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Plumeria rubra</i> f. <i>acutefolia</i> (sacuanjoche)	17 Aug.1971	<i>Plumeria rubra</i> L.	Apocynaceae
		National Tree	<i>Calycophyllum candidissimum</i> (strawberry tree, madroño)	23 Aug.1971	<i>Calycophyllum candidissimum</i> (Vahl) DC.	Rubiaceae



*Eumomota superciliosa* (guarda-barranco), the National Bird of Nicaragua. (Photograph by: [Dominik Hofer](#)).



Flowers of *Plumeria rubra* f. *acutefolia* (sacuanjoche), the National Flower of Nicaragua. (Photograph by: [Ahmad Fuad Morad](#)).



*Calycophyllum candidissimum* (strawberry tree, madroño), the National Tree of Nicaragua. (Photograph by: [Rolando Perez](#), Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute).



Flower of *Calycophyllum candidissimum* (strawberry tree, madroño), the National Tree of Nicaragua. (Photograph by: [Jorge Alejandro](#)).



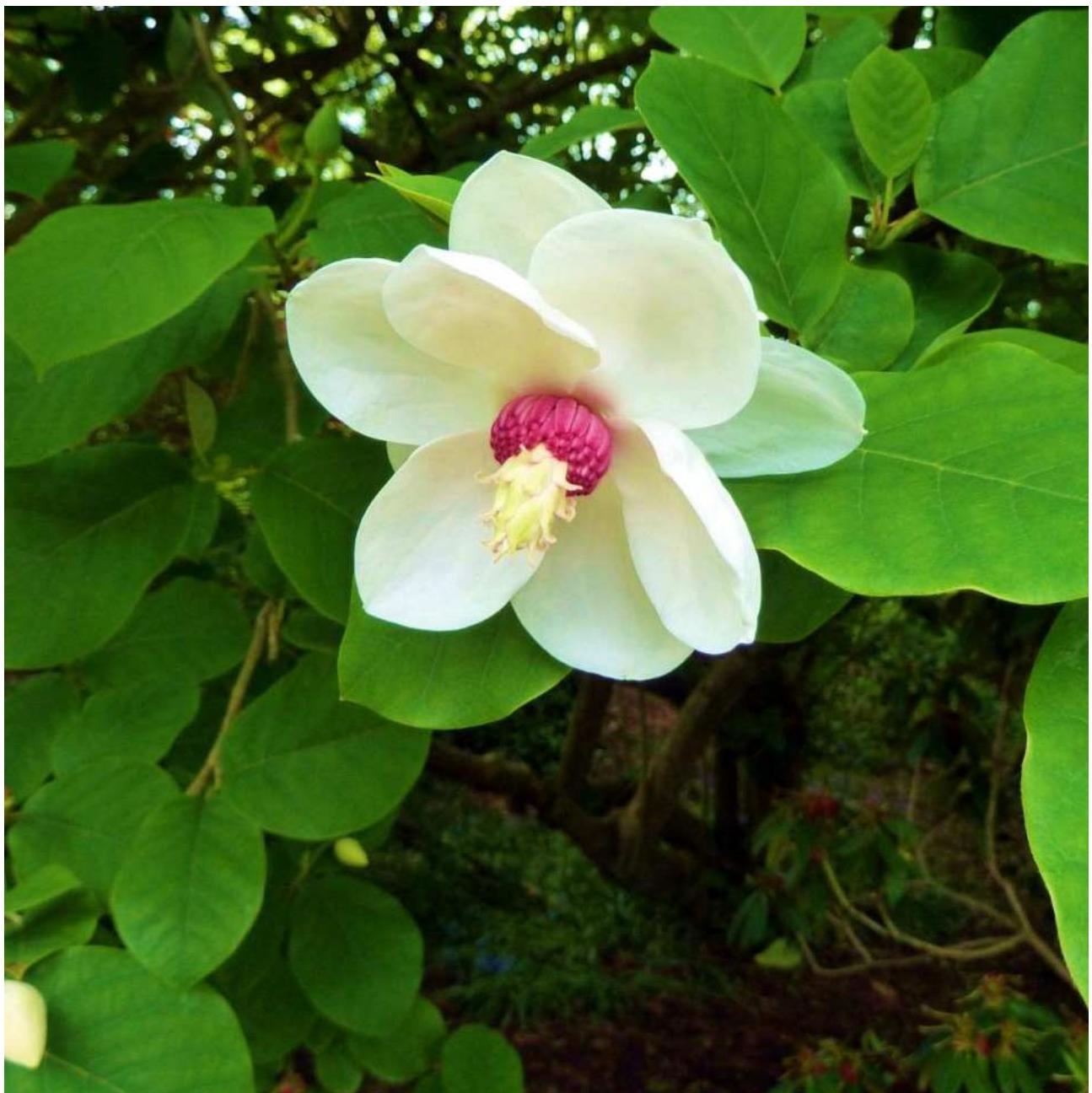
Fruit of *Calycophyllum candidissimum* (strawberry tree, madroño), the National Tree of Nicaragua. (Photograph by: [Steve Patons](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Nigeria	Plant	National Flower	<i>Costus spectabilis</i>	1 Oct.1960	<i>Costus spectabilis</i> (Fenzl) K.Schum.	Costaceae



Flowers of *Costus spectabilis*, the National Flower of Nigeria. (Photograph by: [Hans Hillewaert](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	Plant	National Flower	<i>Magnolia sieboldii</i> (mokran)	NC	<i>Magnolia sieboldii</i> K.Koch	Magnoliaceae



Flower of *Magnolia sieboldii* (mokran), the National Flower of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.  
(Photograph by: [Wendy Cutler](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Norway	Animal	National Bird	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i> (fossekall)	1963	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i> (Linnaeus)	Cinclidae
	Plant	National Plant	<i>Saxifraga cotyledon</i> (bergfrue)	1935	<i>Saxifraga cotyledon</i> L.	Saxifragaceae
		National Plant	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (røsslyng, heather)	1976	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (L.) Hull	Ericaceae



*Cinclus cinclus* (fossekall), the National Bird of Norway. (Photograph by: [Mark Medcalf](#)).



Flowering plant of *Cinclus cinclus* (fossekall), the National Plant of Norway. (Photograph by: [C. T. Johansson](#)).



Flowers of *Calluna vulgaris* (røsslyng, heather), the National Plant of Norway. (Photograph by: [Tim Waters](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Pakistan	Animal	National Amphibian	<i>Bufo stomaticus</i> (Indus valley toad, marbled toad)	NC	<i>Duttaphrynus stomaticus</i> (Lütken)	Bufonidae
		National Animal	<i>Capra falconeri</i> (markhor)	NC	<i>Capra falconeri</i> (Wagner)	Bovidae
		National Animal	<i>Uncia uncia</i> or <i>Panthera uncia</i> (snow leopard)	NC	<i>Uncia uncia</i> (Schreber)	Felidae
		National Aquatic Marine Mammal	<i>Platanista minor</i> (Indus river dolphin)	NC	<i>Platanista minor</i> Owen	Platanistidae
		National Bird	<i>Falco peregrinus</i> (peregrine falcon)	NC	<i>Falco peregrinus</i> Tunstall	Falconidae
		National Bird	<i>Alectoris chukar</i> (chukar partridge, chukar)	NC	<i>Alectoris chukar</i> (J. E. Gray)	Phasianidae
		National Fish	<i>Tor</i> , <i>Neolissochilus</i> , and <i>Naziritor</i> (mahseer)	NC	<i>Tor</i> Gray; <i>Neolissochilus</i> Rainboth; <i>Naziritor</i> Mirza and Javed	Cyprinidae
		National Reptile	<i>Crocodylus palustris</i> (mugger crocodile)	NC	<i>Crocodylus palustris</i> Lesson	Crocodylidae
Plant	Plant	National Flower	<i>Jasminum</i> (jasmine)	NC	<i>Jasminum</i> L.	Oleaceae
		National Tree	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> (deodar)	NC	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> (Roxb. ex Lamb.) G.Don	Pinaceae



*Bufo stomaticus* (Indus valley toad, marbled toad), the National Amphibian of Pakistan. (Photograph by: [K. V. Gururaja](#)).



Female and male *Capra falconeri* (markhor), the National Animal of Pakistan. (Photograph by: [Mario Pineda](#)).



*Uncia uncia* or *Panthera uncia* (snow leopard), the National Animal of Pakistan. (Photograph by: [Rob Brooks](#)).



*Falco peregrinus* (peregrine falcon), the National Bird of Pakistan. (Photograph by: [Jan Kameníček](#)).

*Alectoris chukar* (chukar partridge, chukar), the National Bird of Pakistan. (Photograph by: [Karunakar Rayker](#)).



*Tor musullah* a species of *Tor* (mahseer), the genus of the National Fish of Pakistan. (Photograph by: [Robert Perrett](#)).



*Crocodylus palustris* (mugger crocodile), the National Reptile of Pakistan. (Photograph by: [Karunakar Rayker](#)).



*Jasminum sambac*, a species of jasmine (*Jasminum*), the National Flower of Pakistan. (Photograph by: [Daniel L. Nickrent](#)).



*Cedrus deodara* (deodar), the National Tree of Pakistan. (Photograph by: [Luigi Chiesa](#)).



Pollen cones of *Cedrus deodara* (deodar), the National Tree of Pakistan. (Photograph by: [Moni Sertel](#)).



Seed cones of *Cedrus deodara* (deodar), the National Tree of Pakistan. (Photograph by: [Roman Köhler](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Panama	Animal	National Bird	<i>Harpia harpyja</i> (águila arpía, harpy eagle)	12 Mar.2002	<i>Harpia harpyja</i> (Linnaeus)	Accipitridae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Peristeria elata</i> (flor del espíritu santo, holy spirit orchid)	21 Oct.1980	<i>Peristeria elata</i> Hook.	Orchidaceae
		National Tree	<i>Sterculia apetala</i> (árbol Panamá)	26 Nov.1969	<i>Sterculia apetala</i> (Jacq.) H.Karst.	Malvaceae



Male *Harpia harpyja* (águila arpía, harpy eagle), the National Bird of Panama. (Photograph by: [Tom Friedel](http://www.BirdPhotos.com), <http://www.BirdPhotos.com>).



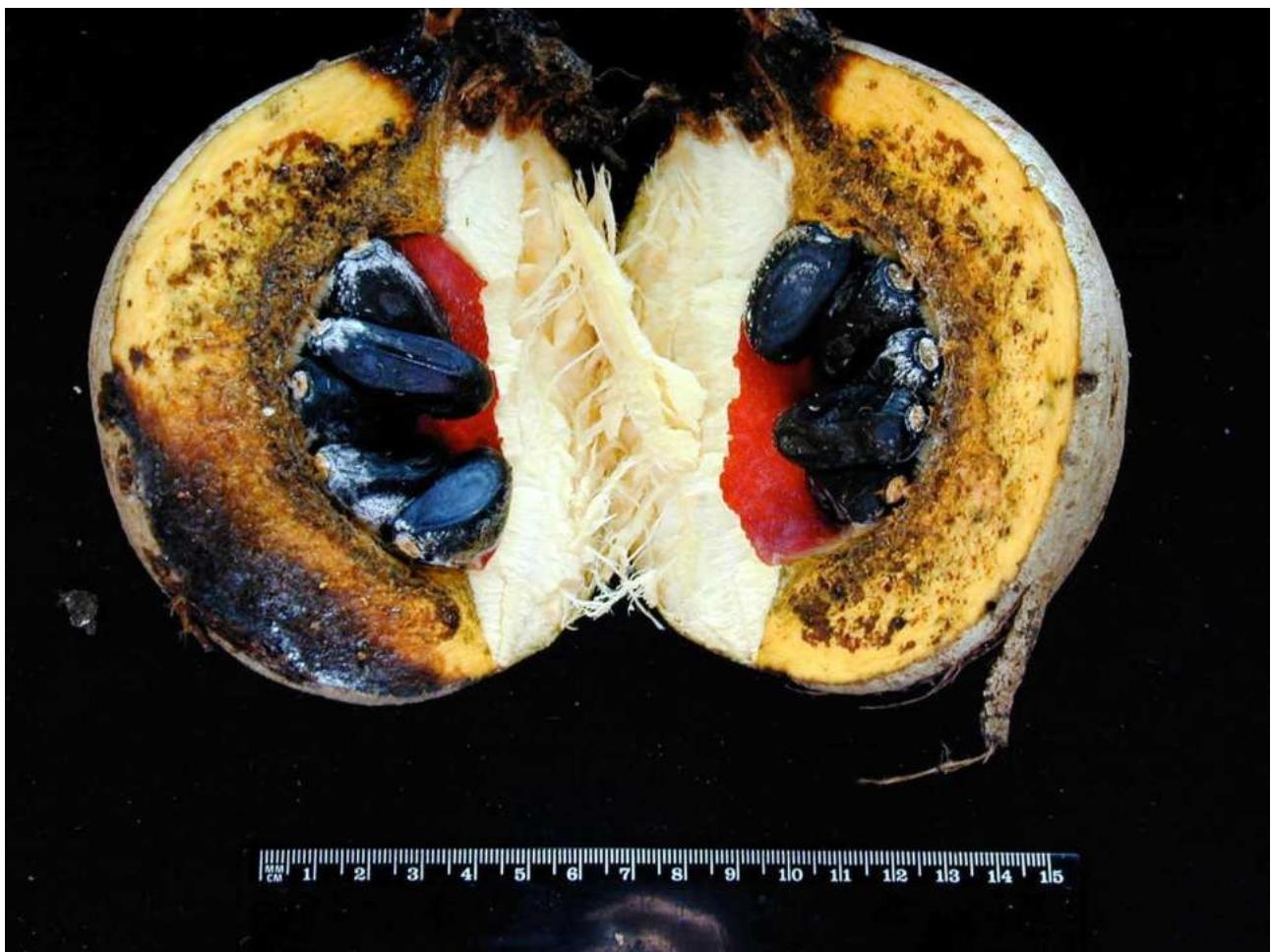
Flowers of *Peristeria elata* (flor del espíritu santo, holy spirit orchid), the National Flower of Panama.  
(Photograph by: [Malcolm Manners](#)).



*Sterculia apetala* (árbol Panamá),  
the National Tree of Panama.  
(Photo-graph by: [Oscar Silva](#)).



Flowers of *Sterculia apetala* (árbol Panamá), the National Tree of Panama. (Photograph by: [Andres Hernandez S.](#)).



Fruit of *Sterculia apetala* (árbol Panamá), the National Tree of Panama. (Photograph by: [C. E. Timothy Paine](#)).

\*J. W. Mitir (in litt.) directed me to Rannells (1995) which lists 52 national animals for Papua New Guinea for protection purposes (Appendix 13). However, the national flag and coat-of-arms depict the Raggiana Bird of Paradise, which was used for analysis.

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Papua New Guinea*	Animal	Possible National Bird	<i>Paradisaea raggiana</i> (Raggiana bird of paradise, Count Raggi's bird of paradise)	1971	<i>Paradisaea raggiana</i> Sclater	Paradisaeidae



Male *Paradisaea raggiana* (Raggiana bird of paradise, Count Raggi's bird of paradise), possible National Bird of Papua New Guinea. (Photograph by: [Alan Wolf](#)).

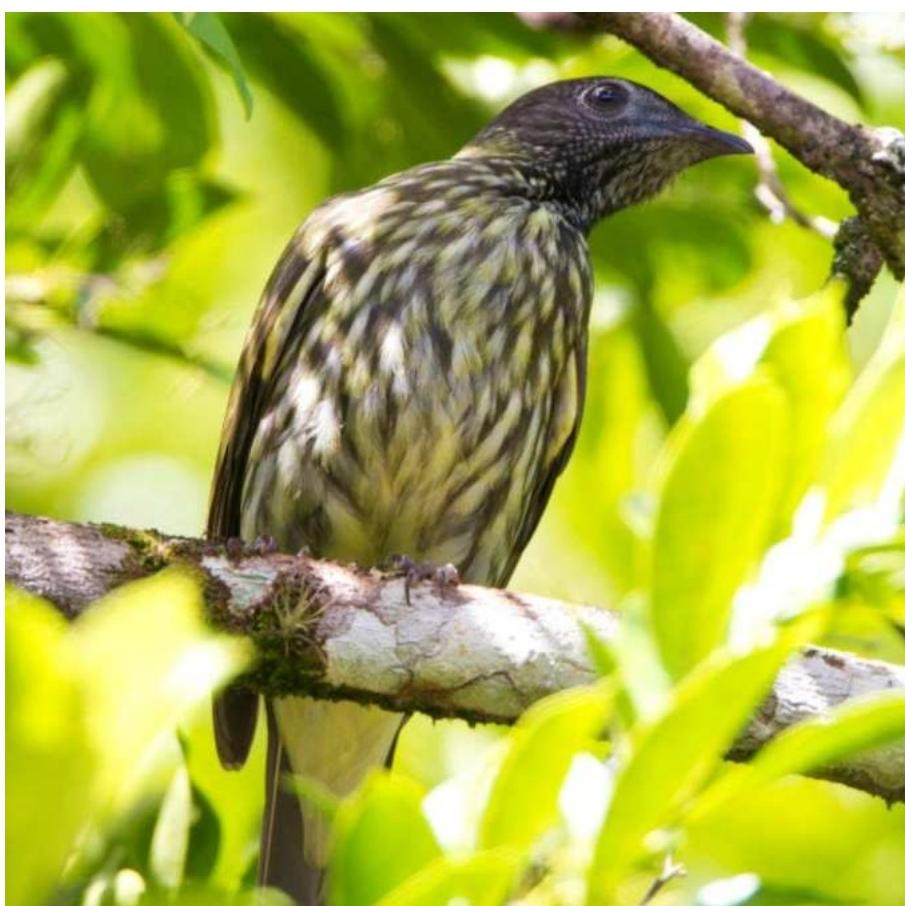


Female *Paradisaea raggiana* (Raggiana bird of paradise, Count Raggi's bird of paradise), possible National Bird of Papua New Guinea. (Photograph by: [Colin Burnett](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Paraguay	Animal	National Bird	<i>Procnias nudicollis</i> (el pájaro campana)	2004	<i>Procnias nudicollis</i> (Vieillot)	Cotingidae



Male *Procnias nudicollis* (el pájaro campana), the National Bird of Paraguay. (Photograph by: [Ricard Aparicio](#)).



Female *Procnias nudicollis* (el pájaro campana), the National Bird of Paraguay. (Photograph by: [Eduardo Assis Fonseca](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Peru	Animal	National Animal	vicuña	NC	Possibly <i>Vicugna vicugna</i> (Molina)	Camelidae
		National Bird	tunqui, gallito de las rocas	NC	Possibly Genus <i>Rupicola</i> Brisson	Cotingidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Cantua buxifolia</i> (cantuta)	NC	<i>Cantua buxifolia</i> Juss. ex Lam.	Polemoniaceae
		National Tree	<i>Cinchona officinalis</i> (quina)	NC	<i>Cinchona officinalis</i> L.	Rubiaceae



*Vicugna vicugna* (vicuña), the National Animal of Peru. (Photograph by: [Luca Galuzzi](http://www.galuzzi.it), <http://www.galuzzi.it>).



Male *Rupicola peruvianus*, a species of tunqui, gallito de las rocas (*Rupicola*), the National Bird of Peru. (Photograph by: [Carol Foil](#)).



Female *Rupicola peruvianus*, a species of tunqui, gallito de las rocas (*Rupicola*), the National Bird of Peru. (Photograph by: [Chad King](#)).



Flowers of *Cantua buxifolia* (cantuta), National Flower of Peru. (Photograph by: [Eric Hunt](#)).

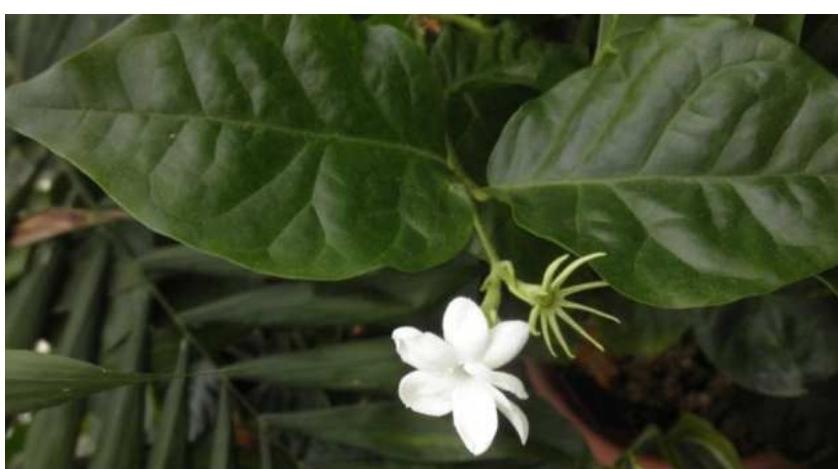


Illustration of *Cinchona officinalis* (quina), the National Tree of Peru. (By: [Hermann Adolf Köhler](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Philippines	Animal	National Bird	<i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i> (Philippine eagle)	1995	<i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i> Ogilvie-Grant	Accipitridae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> (sampaguita, Arabian jasmine)	1 Feb. 1934	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Ait.	Oleaceae
		National Tree	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> (narra)	1 Feb. 1934	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> Willd.	Fabaceae



*Pithecophaga jefferyi* (Philippine eagle), the National Bird of the Philippines. (Photograph by: [Jim De Francia](#)).



*Jasminum sambac* (sampa-guita, Arabian jasmine), the National Flower of the Philippines. (Photograph by: [Daniel L. Nickrent](#)).



*Pterocarpus indicus* (narra), National Tree of the Philippines. (Photograph by: Ng Xin Yi).



Flowers of *Pterocarpus indicus* (narra), National Tree of the Philippines. (Photograph by: [Shaista Ahmad](#)).



Fruits of *Pterocarpus indicus* (narra), National Tree of the Philippines. (Photograph by: [Ahmad Fuad Morad](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Animal	National Bird	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> (brown pelican)	Sep.1983	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> Linnaeus	Pelecanidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Delonix regia</i> (poinciana, flamboyant)	Sep.1983	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Hook.) Raf.	Fabaceae



*Pelecanus occidentalis* (brown pelican), National Bird of Saints Kitts and Nevis. (Photograph by: [Mike Baird](#)).



Flower of *Delonix regia* (poinciana, flamboyant), National Flower of Saints Kitts and Nevis. (Photograph by: [Bruno Navez](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Saint Lucia	Animal	National Bird	<i>Amazona versicolor</i> (Saint Lucia parrot)	1979	<i>Amazona versicolor</i> (Statius Müller)	Psittacidae
	Plant	National Flower	rose	Sep.1985	Possibly <i>Rosa</i> L.	Rosaceae
		National Flower	marguerite	Sep.1985	Possibly <i>Gomphrena globosa</i> L.	Amaranthaceae
		National Plant	bamboo	NC	Tribe: Bambuseae, Subtribe: Bambusinae	Poaceae
		National Tree	calabash	NC	Possibly <i>Crescentia cujete</i> L.	Bignoniaceae



*Amazona versicolor* (Saint Lucia parrot), the National Bird of Saint Lucia. (Photograph by: [Mark Stevens](#)).



Rose (*Rosa*), the National Flower of Saint Lucia. (Photograph by: [Stan Shebs](#)).



Flowers of *Gomphrena globosa* (marguerite), the National Flower of Saint Lucia. (Photograph by: [Shihmei Barger](#)).



Stalks of bamboo (Tribe: Bambuseae, Subtribe: Bambusinae), the National Plant of Saint Lucia. (Photograph by: The [Government of St. Lucia](#)).



Flower of *Crescentia cujete* (calabash), the National Tree of Saint Lucia. (Photograph by: [Wendy Cutler](#)).



Fruits of *Crescentia cujete* (calabash), the National Tree of Saint Lucia. (Photograph by: [Stévant Bruno](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Animal	National Bird	<i>Amazona guildingii</i> (St. Vincent parrot)	NC	<i>Amazona guildingii</i> (Vigors)	Psittacidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Spachea perforata</i> (soufriere tree )	NC	<i>Spachea elegans</i> (G. Malpighiaceae Mey.) Adr. Juss.	



*Amazona guildingii* (St. Vincent parrot), the National Bird of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. (Photograph by: [Wikipedia Author Rjkooljay](#)).



Flowers of *Spachea perforata* (soufriere tree), the National Flower of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. (Photograph by: [Ministry of Tourism, Sports and Culture, Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines](#))

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Samoa	Animal	National Bird	<i>Didunculus strigirostris</i> (manumea)	NC	<i>Didunculus strigirostris</i> (Jardine)	Columbidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Alpinia purpurata</i> (teuila)	NC	<i>Alpinia purpurata</i> (Vieill.) K.Schum.	Zingiberaceae



*Didunculus strigirostris* (manumea), the National Bird of Samoa. (Photograph by: [U. Beichle](#), Aleipata Island Group, Pacific Invasives Initiative).



Flowers and bract of *Alpinia purpurata* (teuila), the National Flower of Samoa. (Photograph by: [Adrián Afonso](#)).

Official Biological Emblems of the World

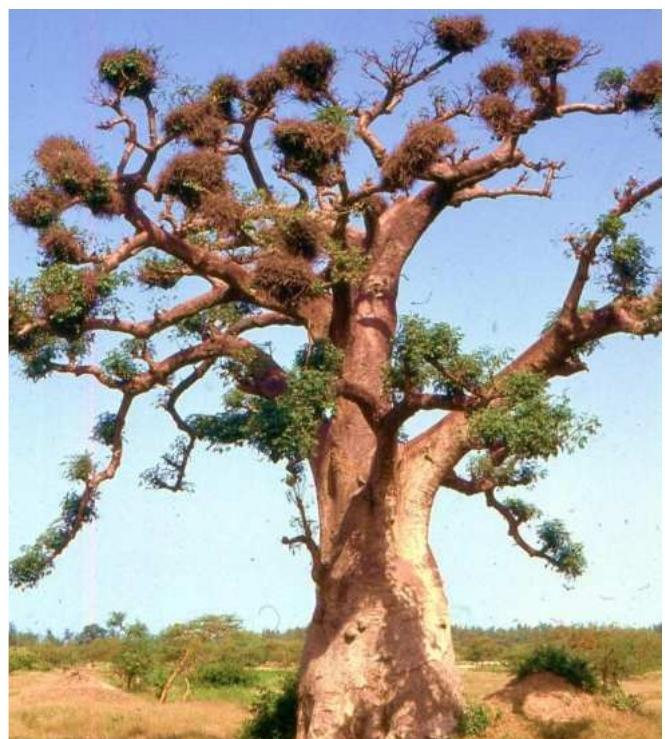
Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Senegal	Animal	Animal Emblem	lion	NC	Possibly <i>Panthera leo</i> (Linnaeus)	Felidae
	Plant	Plant Emblem	baobab	NC	Possibly <i>Adansonia</i> L.	Bombacaceae



Male lion (*Panthera leo*), the Animal Emblem of Senegal. (Photograph by: [Kevin Pluck](#)).



Female lion (*Panthera leo*), the Animal Emblem of Senegal. (Photograph by: [Marco Hebing](#)).



*Adansonia digitata*, a species of baobab (*Adansonia*), the Plant Emblem of Senegal. (Photograph by: [Udo Schmidt](#)).



Flowers of *Adansonia digitata*, a species of baobab (*Adansonia*), the Plant Emblem of Senegal. (Photograph by: [Ton Rulkens](#)).



Fruit of *Adansonia digitata*, a species of baobab (*Adansonia*), the Plant Emblem of Senegal. (Photograph by: [Tatiana Gerus](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Seychelles	Animal	National Bird	<i>Coracopsis nigra barklyi</i> (black parrot)	NC	<i>Coracopsis nigra barklyi</i> Newton	Psittacidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Angraecum eburneum</i> (payanke, tropic bird orchid)	NC	<i>Angraecum eburneum</i> Bory	Orchidaceae



*Coracopsis nigra barklyi* (black parrot), the National Bird of Seychelles. (Photograph by: [Chong Boon Leong](#)).



Flowers of *Angraecum eburneum* (payanke, tropic bird orchid), the National Flower of Seychelles. (Photograph by: [Scott Zona](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Singapore	Plant	National Flower	<i>Vanda Miss Joaquim</i>	15 Apr.1981	<i>Vanda Miss Joaquim</i>	Orchidaceae



Flowers of *Vanda Miss Joaquim*, the National Flower of Singapore. (Photograph by: Hugh T. W. Tan).

Official Biological Emblems of the World

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
South Africa	Animal	National Animal	<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i> (springbuck, springbok)	1975	<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i> (Zimmermann)	Bovidae
		National Bird	<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i> (blue crane)	1975	<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i> (A. A. H. Lichtenstein)	Gruidae
		National Fish	<i>Coracinus capensis</i> (galjoen)	1992	<i>Dichistius capensis</i> (Cuvier)	Dichistiidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Protea cynaroides</i> (giant protea, king protea)	1975	<i>Protea cynaroides</i> (L.) L.	Proteaceae
		National Tree	<i>Podocarpus latifolius</i> (real yellowwood)	1975	<i>Podocarpus latifolius</i> (Thunb.) R.Br. ex Mirb.	Podocarpaceae



Herd of *Antidorcas marsupialis* (springbuck, springbok), the National Animal of South Africa. (Photograph by: [Bernard Dupont](#)).



*Anthropoides paradiseus* (blue crane), the National Bird of South Africa. (Photograph by: [Daniel Garcia Neto](#)).



*Coracinus capensis* (galjoen), the National Fish of South Africa. (Photograph by: Dagny Warmerdam, Two Oceans Aquarium).



Flower of *Protea cynaroides* (giant protea, king protea), the National Flower of South Africa. (Photograph by: [Winfried Bruenken](#)).



*Podocarpus latifolius* (real yellowwood), the National Tree of South Africa. (Photograph by: [Abu Shawka](#)).



Seeds of *Podocarpus latifolius* (real yellowwood), the National Tree of South Africa. (Photograph by: [Heidemarie Niemann](#), Mainz, Germany).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
South Korea (Republic of Korea)	Plant	National Flower	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> (mugunghwa, rose of sharon)	NC, accepted throughout history	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> L.	Malvaceae



Flower of *Hibiscus syriacus* (mugunghwa, rose of sharon), the National Flower of the Republic of Korea.  
(Photograph by: [Eric Kounce](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Sri Lanka	Animal	National Bird	Sri Lanka jungle fowl	NC	Possibly <i>Gallus lafayetii</i> Lesson	Phasianidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> (nil mahanel flower, water lily)	26 Feb.1986	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f.	Nymphaeaceae
		National Tree	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> (na tree, iron wood tree)	26 Feb.1986	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> L.	Calophyllaceae



Male *Gallus lafayetii* (Sri Lanka Jungle Fowl), the National Bird of Sri Lanka. (Photograph by: [Steve Garvie](#)).



Female *Gallus lafayetii* (Sri Lanka Jungle Fowl), the National Bird of Sri Lanka. (Photograph by: [Steve Garvie](#)).



Flower of *Nymphaea nou-chali* (nil mahanel flower, water lily), the National Flower of Sri Lanka. (Photograph by: [Phuong Tran](#)).



*Mesua ferrea* (na tree, iron wood tree), the National Tree of Sri Lanka. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).



Flower of *Mesua ferrea* (na tree, iron wood tree), the National Tree of Sri Lanka. (Photograph by: Ng Xin Yi).



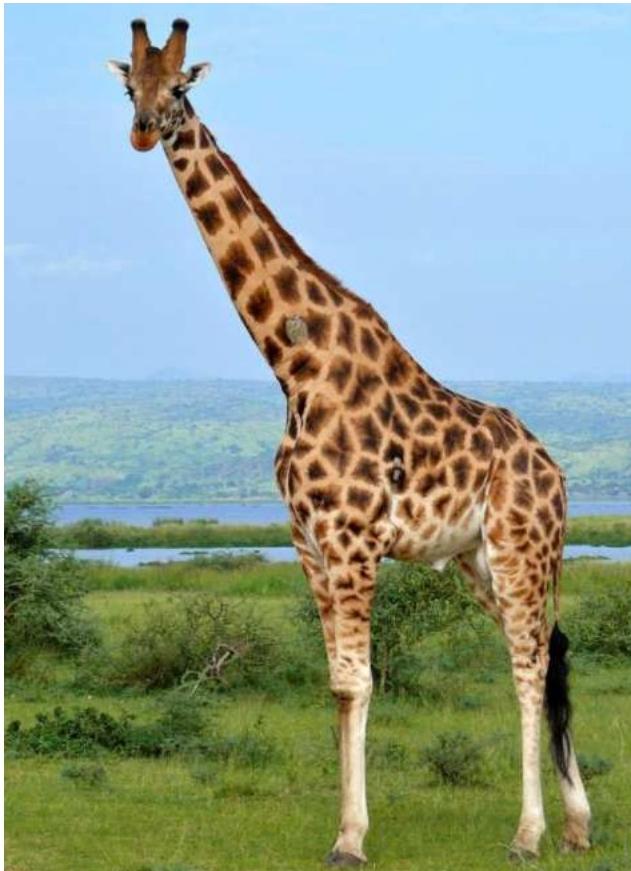
Fruits of *Mesua ferrea* (na tree, iron wood tree), the National Tree of Sri Lanka. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Suriname	Plant	National Flower	fajalobi	NC	Possibly <i>Ixora coccinea</i> L.	Rubiaceae

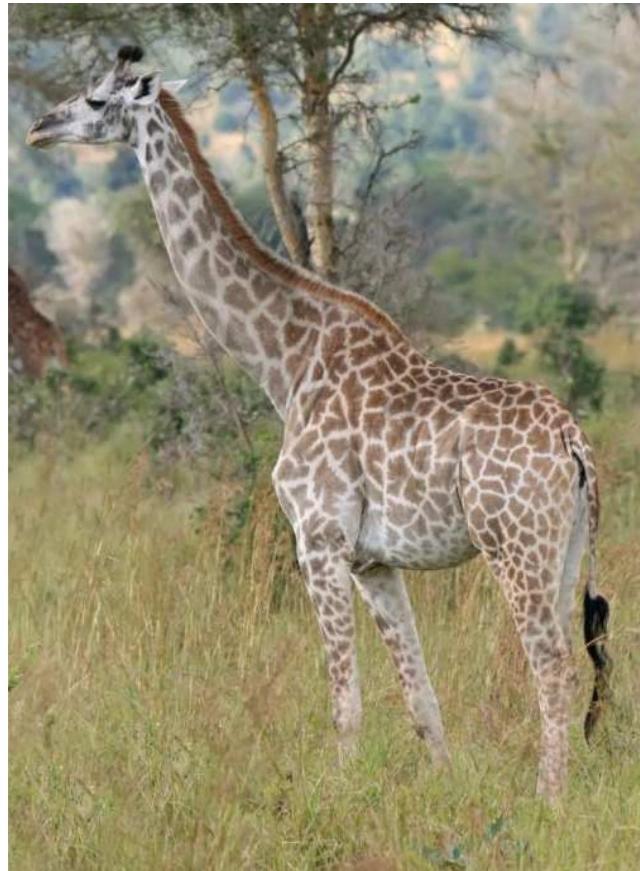


Flowers of *Ixora coccinea* (fajalobi), the National Flower of Suriname. (Photograph by [Matt H. Wade](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Tanzania (United Republic of)	Animal	National Animal	giraffe	1961	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i> (Linnaeus)	Giraffidae



Male *Giraffa camelopardalis* (giraffe), the National Animal of United Republic of Tanzania. (Photograph by: [Bernard Dupont](#))



Female *Giraffa camelopardalis* (giraffe), the National Animal of United Republic of Tanzania. (Photograph by: [Muhammad Mahdi Karim](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Thailand	Animal	National Animal	<i>Elephas maximus</i> (chang Thai, Thai elephant, white elephant)	13 Mar.1963 as White Elephant, 2001 as Thai Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i> Linnaeus	Elephantidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Cassia fistula</i> (ratchaphruek, khun)	26 Oct.2001	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Fabaceae



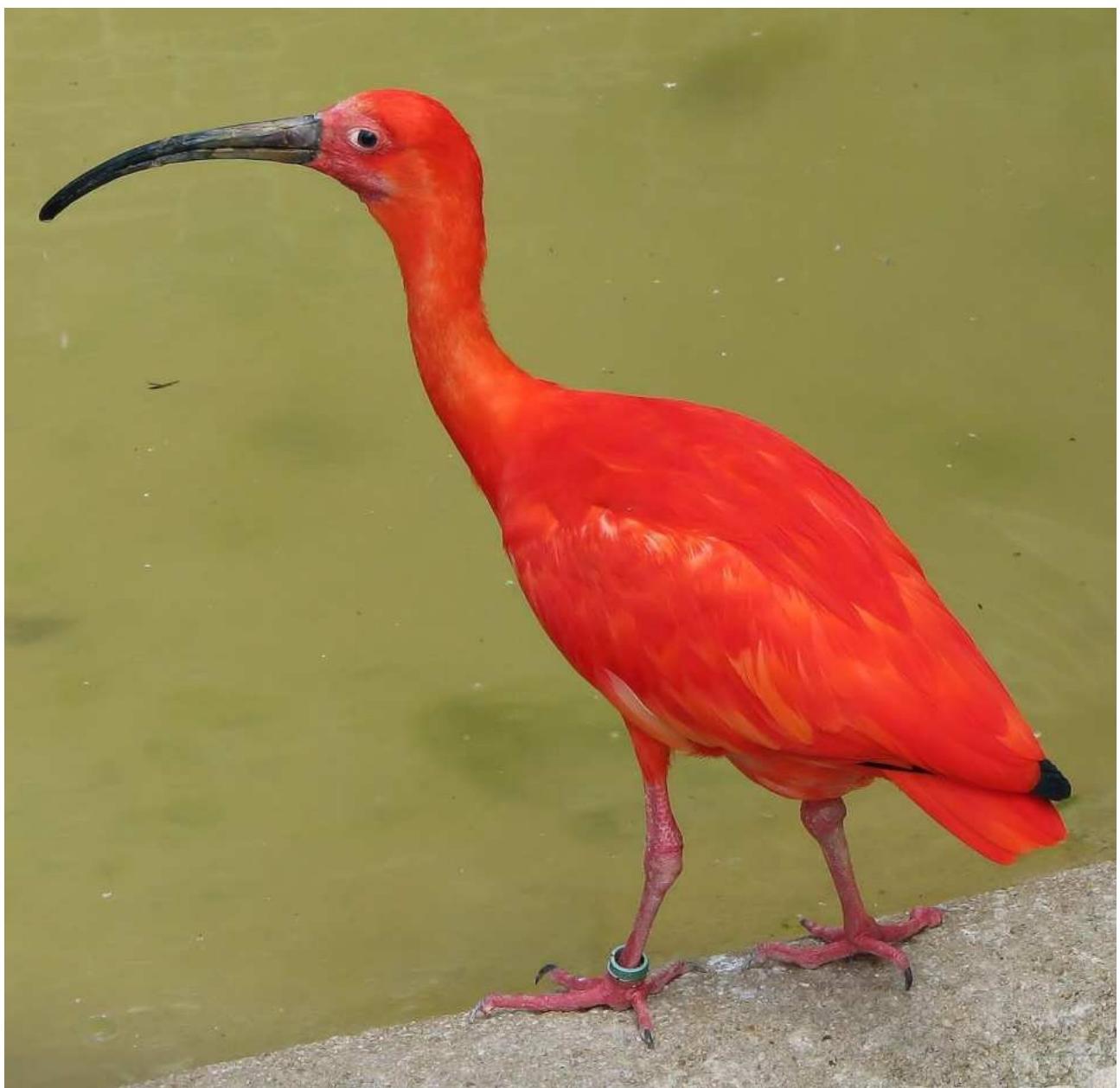
Male *Elephas maximus* (chang Thai, Thai elephant, white elephant), the National Animal of Thailand. (Photograph by: [Shivakumar Lakshminarayana](#)).

Female and juvenile *Elephas maximus* (chang Thai, white elephant), the National Animal of Thailand. (Photograph by: [Andrew Gray](#)).



Flowers of *Cassia fistula* (ratchaphruek, khun), the National Flower of Thailand. (Photograph by: [Arthur Chapman](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Trinidad and Tobago	Animal	National Bird	<i>Eudocimus ruber</i> (scarlet ibis, flamingo, flamant)	1962	<i>Eudocimus ruber</i> (Linnaeus)	Threskiornithidae
		National Bird	<i>Ortalis ruficauda</i> (cocrico, red-tailed guan, rufus - tailed chachalaca, Tobago pheasant)	1962	<i>Ortalis ruficauda</i> Jardine	Cracidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Warszewiczia coccinea</i> (chaconia, wild poinsetta, pride of Trinidad and Tobago)	1962	<i>Warszewiczia coccinea</i> (Vahl) Klotzsch	Rubiaceae



*Eudocimus ruber* (scarlet ibis, flamingo, flamant), the National Bird of Trinidad and Tobago. (Photograph by: [Adrian Pingstone](#)).



*Ortalis rufi-cauda* (cocrico, red-tailed guan, rufus-tailed chachalaca, Tobago pheasant), the National Bird of Trini-dad and Tobago. (Photograph by [Dominic Sherony](#)).



Flowers and bracts of *Warszewiczia coccinea* (chaconia, wild poinsettia, pride of Trinidad and Tobago), the National Flower of Trini-dad and Tobago. (Photograph by [Reinaldo Aguilar](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
United States of America	Animal	National Bird	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (bald eagle)	1782	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (Linnaeus)	Accipitridae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Rosa</i> (rose)	26 Nov. 1986	Possibly <i>Rosa</i> L.	Rosaceae
		National Tree	<i>Quercus</i> (oak)	8 Dec. 2004	<i>Quercus</i> L.	Fagaceae



*Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (bald eagle), the National Bird of the United States of America. (Photograph by: [Yathin S. Krishnappa](#)).



Flowers of *Rosa* (rose), the National Flower of United States of America. (Photograph by: [Judy Baxter](#)).



*Quercus alba*, a species of *Quercus* (oak), the National Tree of United States of America. (Photograph by: [Bob Gutowski](#)).



Flowers of *Quercus alba*, a species of *Quercus* (oak), the National Tree of United States of America. (Photograph by: [Bob Gutowski](#)).



Fruit of *Quercus alba*, a species of *Quercus* (oak), the National Tree of United States of America. (Photograph by: [Bob Gutowski](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Vanuatu	Plant	National Tree	<i>Cycas rumphii</i> (bislama)	30 Jul.1980	<i>Cycas rumphii</i> Miq., Cycadaceae possibly <i>Cycas seemanii</i> A.Br	



*Cycas rumphii* (bislama), the National Tree of Vanuatu. (Photograph by: [Jeevan Jose](#)).



Male cone of *Cycas rumphii* (bislama), the National Tree of Vanuatu. (Photograph by: [Wikipedia Author BotBln](#)).



Female cones of *Cycas rumphii* (bislama), the National Tree of Vanuatu. (Photograph by: [Wikipedia Author BotBln](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Venezuela	Animal	National Bird	<i>Icterus icterus</i> (oriole, turpial)	23 May 1958	<i>Icterus icterus</i> (Linnaeus)	Icteridae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Cattleya mossiae</i> (orchid, flor de mayo)	23 May 1951	<i>Cattleya mossiae</i> C.Parker ex Hook.	Orchidaceae
		National Tree	<i>Tabebuia chrysantha</i> (araguaney)	29 May 1948	<i>Handroanthus chrysanthus</i> (Jacq.) S.O.Grose	Bignoniaceae



*Icterus icterus* (oriole, turpial), the National Bird of Venezuela. (Photograph by: [Paul Asman and Jill Lenoble](#)).



Flower of *Cattleya mossiae* (orchid, flor de mayo), the National Flower of Venezuela. (Photograph by: [Magnus Neuendorf](#)).



Flowering tree of *Tabebuia chrysantha* (araguaney), the National Tree of Venezuela. (Photograph by: [José Reynaldo da Fonseca](#)).



Ripe fruit of *Tabebuia chrysantha* (Araguaney), the National Tree of Venezuela. (Photograph by: [Wikipedia Author KENPEI](#)).



Flowers of *Tabebuia chrysantha* (araguaney), the National Tree of Venezuela. (Photograph by: [Tatiana Gerus](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Yemen	Animal	National Animal	<i>Panthera pardus nimr</i> (Arabian leopard)	2008	<i>Panthera pardus nimr</i> (Hemprich & Ehrenberg)	Felidae
		National Bird	<i>Rhynchostruthus socotranus</i> (golden-winged grosbeak)	2008	<i>Rhynchostruthus socotranus</i> P. L. Sclater & Hartlaub	Fringillidae
	Plant	National Flower	<i>Aloe irafensis</i>	2008	<i>Aloe irafensis</i> Lavranos, T.A.McCoy & Al-Gifri	Asparagaceae
		National Tree	<i>Dracaena cinnabari</i> (dragon blood tree)	2008	<i>Dracaena cinnabari</i> Balf.f.	Asparagaceae



*Panthera pardus nimr* (Arabian leopard), the National Animal of Yemen. (Photograph by: [Yossi Aud](#) via [Israeli Pikiwiki Project](#)).



*Rhynchostruthus socotranus* (golden-winged grosbeak), the National Bird of Yemen. (Photograph by: [Pekka Fågel](#)).



Flowers of *Aloe irafensis*, the National Flower of Yemen. (Photograph by: [Abdul Wali A. Al Khulaidi](#)).



*Dracaena cinnabari* (dragon blood tree), the National Tree of Yemen. (Photograph by: [Edoardo Scepi](#)).

Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Date or Year Declared	Current Scientific Name	Family
Zimbabwe	Plant	National Flower	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> (flame lily, amakukhulume, kajongwe)	1960 as Rhodesia	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Colchicaceae



Flower of *Gloriosa superba* (flame lily, amakukhulume, kajongwe), the National Flower of Zimbabwe.  
(Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).

## **APPENDIX 2. COUNTRIES CONFIRMED WITHOUT BIOLOGICAL EMBLEMS, UNCONFIRMED, AND THOSE WITH CONFLICTING INFORMATION**

This appendix consists of the lists of: (1) countries that have confirmed not to have biological emblems (66 countries), (2) countries that have not confirmed to have biological emblems (47 countries), and (3) countries that provided multiple replies from different national agencies with conflicting information (nine countries).

### **Countries That Confirmed That They Do Not Have Official Biological Emblems**

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan             | 34. Lithuania             |
| 2. Algeria                 | 35. Luxembourg            |
| 3. Andorra                 | 36. Malawi                |
| 4. Armenia                 | 37. Mauritania            |
| 5. Austria                 | 38. Monaco                |
| 6. Azerbaijan              | 39. Mongolia              |
| 7. Bahrain                 | 40. Montenegro            |
| 8. Belarus                 | 41. Namibia               |
| 9. Belgium                 | 42. Nauru                 |
| 10. Bosnia and Herzegovina | 43. Netherlands           |
| 11. Brunei Darussalam      | 44. New Zealand           |
| 12. Burundi                | 45. Oman                  |
| 13. Cameroon               | 46. Palau                 |
| 14. Cape Verde             | 47. Poland                |
| 15. China                  | 48. Portugal              |
| 16. Czech Republic         | 49. Republic of Moldova   |
| 17. Denmark                | 50. Romania               |
| 18. Egypt                  | 51. Russia                |
| 19. Estonia                | 52. San Marino            |
| 20. Ethiopia               | 53. Sao Tome and Principe |
| 21. France                 | 54. Serbia                |
| 22. Georgia                | 55. Slovakia              |
| 23. Germany                | 56. Slovenia              |
| 24. Ghana                  | 57. Solomon Islands       |
| 25. Hungary                | 58. Spain                 |
| 26. Ireland                | 59. Sweden                |
| 27. Israel                 | 60. Switzerland           |
| 28. Italy                  | 61. Turkey                |
| 29. Japan                  | 62. Tuvalu                |
| 30. Kazakhstan             | 63. Ukraine               |
| 31. Kenya                  | 64. United Arab Emirates  |
| 32. Lesotho                | 65. Uruguay               |
| 33. Liechtenstein          | 66. Vietnam               |

**Countries That Did Not Confirm That They Do Not Have Official Biological Emblems  
(NR = No Reply)**

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Albania                            | 25. Morocco                                   |
| 2. Angola                             | 26. Mozambique                                |
| 3. Benin                              | 27. Niger                                     |
| 4. Botswana                           | 28. Qatar                                     |
| 5. Burkina Faso                       | 29. Rwanda                                    |
| 6. Central African Republic (NR)      | 30. Saudi Arabia                              |
| 7. Chad (NR)                          | 31. Sierra Leone                              |
| 8. Congo (Republic of the)            | 32. Somalia                                   |
| 9. Congo (Democratic Republic of the) | 33. South Sudan (NR)                          |
| 10. Côte d'Ivoire                     | 34. Sudan (NR)                                |
| 11. Djibouti (NR)                     | 35. Swaziland                                 |
| 12. Equatorial Guinea                 | 36. Syria (NR)                                |
| 13. Eritrea                           | 37. Tajikistan                                |
| 14. Guinea                            | 38. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia |
| 15. Guinea-Bissau                     | 39. Timor Leste (NR)                          |
| 16. Haiti                             | 40. Togo                                      |
| 17. Iran                              | 41. Tonga                                     |
| 18. Iraq                              | 42. Tunisia                                   |
| 19. Kyrgyzstan                        | 43. Turkmenistan (NR)                         |
| 20. Liberia (NR)                      | 44. Uganda (NR)                               |
| 21. Libya (NR)                        | 45. United Kingdom                            |
| 22. Mali                              | 46. Uzbekistan (NR)                           |
| 23. Marshall Islands                  | 47. Zambia                                    |
| 24. Micronesia                        |   |

**Countries with Multiple Conflicting Replies**

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Brunei Darussalam | 6. Namibia              |
| 2. Estonia           | 7. Paraguay             |
| 3. Israel            | 8. United Arab Emirates |
| 4. Lesotho           | 9. Uruguay              |
| 5. Myanmar           |                         |

### **APPENDIX 3. COUNTRIES WITH BIOLOGICAL EMBLEMS WITH UNKNOWN TIME OF SELECTION**

This list consists of a total of 28 countries that have 71 biological emblems with unknown date or year of selection.

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Antigua and Barbuda                                    | 15. Jordan                           |
| 2. Bangladesh   | 16. Kiribati                         |
| 3. Barbados   | 17. Lao People's Democratic Republic |
| 4. Bhutan   | 18. Latvia                           |
| 5. Bulgaria   | 19. Nepal                            |
| 6. Comoros  | 20. Pakistan                         |
| 7. Democratic People's Republic of Korea<br>(North Korea) | 21. Peru                             |
| 8. Ecuador  | 22. Republic of Korea (South Korea)  |
| 9. Fiji   | 23. Saint Lucia                      |
| 10. Gabon   | 24. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 11. Greece  | 25. Samoa                            |
| 12. Grenada   | 26. Senegal                          |
| 13. Indonesia   | 27. Seychelles                       |
| 14. India   | 28. Suriname                         |

**APPENDIX 4. FAMILIES OF NATIONAL FLOWERS AND NATIONAL TREES**

The number and percentage of plant families of 70 national flowers and 42 national trees, with selecting countries in parentheses.

**National Flower Families**

<b>S/No.</b>	<b>National Flower Families</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1.	Orchidaceae (Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Myanmar, Panama, Seychelles, Singapore, Venezuela)	11	16
2.	Fabaceae (Argentina, Barbados, Dominica, Myanmar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Thailand, Australia)	7	10
3.	Asparagaceae (Antigua and Barbuda, El Salvador, Finland, Yemen)	4	6
4.	Rosaceae (Iceland, Maldives, Saint Lucia, United States)	4	6
5.	Compositae (Ecuador, Kuwait, Latvia, Mexico)	4	6
6.	Malvaceae (Malaysia, Mauritius, Republic of Korea)	3	4
7.	Nymphaeaceae (Bangladesh, Guyana, Sri Lanka)	3	4
8.	Oleaceae (Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines)	3	4
9.	Annonaceae (Cambodia, Comoros)	2	3
10.	Apocynaceae (Lao PDR, Nicaragua)	2	3
11.	Iridaceae (Croatia, Jordan)	2	3
12.	Polemoniaceae (Bolivia, Peru)	2	3
13.	Rubiaceae (Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago)	2	3
14.	Zingiberaceae (Cuba, Samoa)	2	3
15.	Zygophyllaceae (Jamaica)	1	1
16.	Amaranthaceae (Saint Lucia)	1	1
17.	Bignoniaceae (Bahamas)	1	1
18.	Cactaceae (Dominican Republic)	1	1
19.	Colchicaceae (Zimbabwe)	1	1
20.	Costaceae (Nigeria)	1	1
21.	Dipterocarpaceae (Myanmar)	1	1
22.	Ericaceae (Nepal)	1	1
23.	Heliconiaceae (Bolivia)	1	1
24.	Lauraceae (Greece)	1	1
25.	Magnoliaceae (DPR Korea)	1	1
26.	Malpighiaceae (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	1	1
27.	Melastomataceae (Fiji)	1	1
28.	Nelumbonaceae (India)	1	1
29.	Nyctaginaceae (Grenada)	1	1
30.	Papaveraceae (Bhutan)	1	1
31.	Philesiaceae (Chile)	1	1
32.	Proteaceae (South Africa)	1	1
33.	Rafflesiaceae (Indonesia)	1	1

## National Tree Families

S/No.	National Tree Families	No.	%
1.	Fabaceae (Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Philippines)	5	12
2.	Arecaceae (Cambodia, Colombia, Cuba, Maldives)	4	10
3.	Malvaceae (Guatemala, Jamaica, Latvia, Panama)	4	10
4.	Bignoniaceae (El Salvador, Saint Lucia, Venezuela)	3	7
5.	Fagaceae (Cyprus, Latvia, United States)	3	7
6.	Pinaceae (Honduras, Lebanon, Pakistan)	3	7
7.	Rubiaceae (Ecuador, Nicaragua, Peru)	3	7
8.	Cupressaceae (Bhutan, Malta)	2	5
9.	Meliaceae (Belize, Dominican Republic)	2	5
10.	Asparagaceae (Yemen)	1	2
11.	Betulaceae (Finland)	1	2
12.	Calophyllaceae (Sri Lanka)	1	2
13.	Combretaceae (Antigua and Barbuda)	1	2
14.	Cycadaceae (Vanuatu)	1	2
15.	Lamiaceae (Myanmar)	1	2
16.	Moraceae (India)	1	2
17.	Oleaceae (Greece)	1	2
18.	Podocarpaceae (South Africa)	1	2
19.	Sapindaceae (Canada)	1	2
20.	Strelitziaaceae (Madagascar)	1	2
21.	Taxodiaceae (Mexico)	1	2
22.	Zygophyllaceae (Bahamas)	1	2

## APPENDIX 5. FAMILIES OF NATIONAL BIRDS

This list includes the number and percentage of bird families of 49 national birds, with selecting countries in parentheses (excluding Papua New Guinea, where the possible national bird as stylised on national flag is from Paradisaeidae, Appendix 13).

S/No.	National Bird Families	No.	%
1.	Psittacidae (Fiji, Seychelles, Honduras, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	5	10
2.	Phasianidae (Pakistan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka)	5	10
3.	Accipitridae (Indonesia, Panama, United States, Philippines)	4	8
4.	Turdidae (Brazil, Costa Rica, Malta)	3	6
5.	Cathartidae (Colombia, Ecuador)	2	4
6.	Cotingidae (Peru, Paraguay)	2	4
7.	Fregatidae (Antigua and Barbuda, Kiribati)	2	4
8.	Fringillidae (Jordan, Yemen)	2	4
9.	Momotidae (El Salvador, Nicaragua)	2	4
10.	Threskiornithidae (Trinidad and Tobago, Cambodia)	2	4
11.	Trogonidae (Cuba, Guatemala)	2	4
12.	Columbidae (Grenada, Samoa)	2	4
13.	Anatidae (Finland)	1	2
14.	Cinclidae (Norway)	1	2
15.	Corvidae (Bhutan)	1	2
16.	Cracidae (Trinidad and Tobago)	1	2
17.	Dulidae (Dominican Republic)	1	2
18.	Falconidae (Pakistan)	1	2
19.	Furnariidae (Argentina)	1	2
20.	Gruidae (South Africa)	1	2
21.	Icteridae (Venezuela)	1	2
22.	Motacillidae (Latvia)	1	2
23.	Muscicapidae (Bangladesh)	1	2
24.	Opisthocomidae (Guyana)	1	2
25.	Pelecanidae (Saint Kitts and Nevis)	1	2
26.	Phoenicopteridae (Bahamas)	1	2
27.	Ramphastidae (Belize)	1	2
28.	Trochilidae (Jamaica)	1	2

## APPENDIX 6. FAMILIES OF ALL PLANT EMBLEMS

### Number of Plant Emblems and Percentage of Plant Families for 127 Plant Emblems

S/No.	Plant Emblem Families	No.	%	S/No.	Plant Emblem Families	No.	%
1.	Fabaceae	12	10	29.	Bombacaceae	1	1
2.	Orchidaceae	11	9	30.	Bromeliaceae	1	1
3.	Malvaceae	8	6	31.	Cactaceae	1	1
4.	Asparagaceae	5	4	32.	Calophyllaceae	1	1
5.	Asteraceae	5	4	33.	Colchicaceae	1	1
6.	Rosaceae	5	4	34.	Combretaceae	1	1
7.	Rubiaceae	4	3	35.	Costaceae	1	1
8.	Arecaceae	4	3	36.	Cycadaceae	1	1
9.	Bignoniaceae	4	3	37.	Dipterocarpaceae	1	1
10.	Oleaceae	4	3	38.	Heliconiaceae	1	1
11.	Apocynaceae	3	2	39.	Lamiaceae	1	1
12.	Fagaceae	3	2	40.	Lauraceae	1	1
13.	Nymphaeaceae	3	2	41.	Magnoliaceae	1	1
14.	Pinaceae	3	2	42.	Malpighiaceae	1	1
15.	Annonaceae	2	2	43.	Melastomataceae	1	1
16.	Cupressaceae	2	2	44.	Musaceae	1	1
17.	Ericaceae	2	2	45.	Nelumbonaceae	1	1
18.	Iridaceae	2	2	46.	Nyctaginaceae	1	1
19.	Meliaceae	2	2	47.	Papaveraceae	1	1
20.	Moraceae	2	2	48.	Philesiaceae	1	1
21.	Poaceae	2	2	49.	Podocarpaceae	1	1
22.	Polemoniaceae	2	2	50.	Primulaceae	1	1
23.	Sapindaceae	2	2	51.	Proteaceae	1	1
24.	Zingiberaceae	2	2	52.	Rafflesiaceae	1	1
25.	Zygophyllaceae	2	2	53.	Saxifragaceae	1	1
26.	Amaranthaceae	1	1	54.	Strelitziaceae	1	1
27.	Anacardiaceae	1	1	55.	Taxodiaceae	1	1
28.	Betulaceae	1	1				

**APPENDIX 7. FAMILIES OF ALL ANIMAL EMBLEMS****Number of Animal Emblems and Percentage of Animal Families for 91 Animal Emblems**

S/No.	Animal Emblem Families	No.	%	S/No.	Animal Emblem Families	No.	%
1.	Bovidae	6	7	28.	Coryphaenidae	1	1
2.	Felidae	5	6	29.	Cracidae	1	1
3.	Psittacidae	5	6	30.	Crocodylidae	1	1
4.	Phasianidae	5	6	31.	Dichistiidiae	1	1
5.	Accipitridae	4	4	32.	Dulidae	1	1
6.	Cervidae	4	4	33.	Equidae	1	1
7.	Cathartidae	3	3	34.	Falconidae	1	1
8.	Turdidae	3	3	35.	Furnariidae	1	1
9.	Coccinellidae	2	2	36.	Geoemydidae	1	1
10.	Cotingidae	2	2	37.	Giraffidae	1	1
11.	Cyprinidae	2	2	38.	Gruidae	1	1
12.	Elephantidae	2	2	39.	Icteridae	1	1
13.	Fregatidae	2	2	40.	Istiophoridae	1	1
14.	Fringillidae	2	2	41.	Latimeriidae	1	1
15.	Momotidae	2	2	42.	Motacillidae	1	1
16.	Platanistidae	2	2	43.	Muscicapidae	1	1
17.	Threskiornithidae	2	2	44.	Opisthomidae	1	1
18.	Trogonidae	2	2	45.	Osteoglossidae	1	1
19.	Anatidae	1	1	46.	Pelecanidae	1	1
20.	Bufonidae	1	1	47.	Percidae	1	1
21.	Camelidae	1	1	48.	Phoenicopteridae	1	1
22.	Castoridae	1	1	49.	Ramphastidae	1	1
23.	Cheloniidae	1	1	50.	Rhinocerotidae	1	1
24.	Cinclidae	1	1	51.	Tapiridae	1	1
25.	Clupeidae	1	1	52.	Trochilidae	1	1
26.	Columbidae	1	1	53.	Ursidae	1	1
27.	Corvidae	1	1	54.	Varanidae	1	1

**APPENDIX 8. BEST GUESS FOR BIOLOGICAL EMBLEMS  
WITH ONLY LOCAL OR COMMON NAMES**

This list includes the biological emblems by country that only provided local or common names, with the best guess for scientific name based on scientific literature and expert opinion.

S/No.	Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Declared Name	Current Scientific Name	Family
1.	Bangladesh	Animal	National Bird	doel, magpie robin	Possibly <i>Copsychus saularis</i> (Linnaeus)	Muscicapidae
			National Fish	hilsha	Possibly <i>Tenualosa ilisha</i> (Hamilton)	Clupeidae
			Plant	National Fruit	Possibly <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	Moraceae
2.	Kiribati	Animal	National Bird	frigate bird	Possibly <i>Fregata Lacepede</i>	Fregatidae
3.	Nepal	Animal	National Animal	gaai	Possibly <i>Bos taurus</i> Linnaeus	Bovidae
4.	Peru	Animal	National Animal	vicuña	Possibly <i>Vicugna vicugna</i> (Molina)	Camelidae
			National Bird	tunqui, gallito de las rocas	Possibly <i>Rupicola Brisson</i>	Cotingidae
			National Flower	rose	Possibly <i>Rosa</i> L.	Rosaceae
5.	Saint Lucia	Plant	National Flower	marguerite	Possibly <i>Gomphrena globosa</i> L.	Amaranthaceae
			National Plant	bamboo	Tribe: Bambuseae, Subtribe: Bambusinae	Poaceae
			National Tree	calabash	Possibly <i>Crescentia cujete</i> L.	Bignoniaceae
			Animal Emblem	lion	Possible <i>Panthera leo</i> (Linnaeus)	Felidae
6.	Senegal	Plant	Plant Emblem	baobab	Possibly <i>Adansonia</i> L.	Bombacaceae
			National Bird	Sri Lanka jungle fowl	Possibly <i>Gallus lafayetii</i> Lesson	Phasianidae
7.	Sri Lanka	Animal	National Flower	fajalobi	Possibly <i>Ixora coccinea</i> L.	Rubiaceae
8.	Suriname	Plant	National Animal	giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i> (Linnaeus)	Giraffidae
9.	United Republic of Tanzania	Animal	National Animal			

**APPENDIX 9. NATIVENESS, IUCN STATUS AND CITES LISTING  
OF BIOLOGICAL SYMBOLS**

This list provides the background information on biological emblems of the world by country such as nativeness, IUCN status and CITES listing. Blanks were shown where there was no information available.

S/No.	Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Current Scientific Name	Nativeness	IUCN Evaluation	CITES Listing
1.	Antigua and Barbuda	Animal	National Animal	<i>Dama dama</i> (Linnaeus)	No	Least Concern	Yes
			National Bird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i> Mathews	Yes	Least Concern	
			National Sea Creature	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> (Linnaeus)	Yes	Critically Endangered A2bd	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Agave karatto</i> Mill.	Yes		
			National Fruit	<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr.	Yes		
			National Tree	<i>Bucida buceras</i> L.	Yes		
2.	Argentina	Animal	National Bird	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i> Swainson	No	Least Concern	
		Plant	National Flower and Tree	<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> L.	Yes		
3.	Australia	Plant	National Flower	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> Benth.	Yes		
4.	Bahamas	Animal	National Fish	<i>Makaira nigricans</i> Lacepède	Yes	Vulnerable A2bd	
			National Bird	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i> Linnaeus	Yes	Least Concern	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Tecoma stans</i> (L.) Juss. ex Kunth	Yes		
			National Tree	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L.	Yes	Endangered C2a	Yes

S/No.	Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Current Scientific Name	Nativeness	IUCN Evaluation	CITES Listing
5.	Bangladesh	Animal	National Bird	Possibly <i>Copsychus saularis</i> (Linnaeus)	Yes	Least Concern	
			National Fish	Possibly <i>Tenualosa ilisha</i> (Hamilton)	Yes		
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f.	Yes	Least Concern	
			National Fruit	Possibly <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	No		
6.	Barbados	Plant	National Flower	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (L.) Sw.	No		
7.	Belize	Animal	National Animal	<i>Tapirus bairdii</i> (Gill)	Yes	Endangered A 2abcd+3bce	Yes
			National Bird	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i> Lesson	Yes	Least Concern	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Prosthechea cochleata</i> (L.) W.E.Higgins	Yes		Yes
			National Tree	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> King	Yes	Vulnerable A1cd+2cd	Yes
8.	Bhutan	Animal	National Bird	<i>Corvus corax</i> Linnaeus	Yes	Least Concern	
			National Animal	<i>Budorcas taxicolor</i> Hodgson	Yes	Vulnerable A2cd	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Meconopsis grandis</i> Prain	Yes		
			National Tree	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i> D.Don	Yes		
9.	Bolivia	Plant	National Flower	<i>Cantua buxifolia</i> Juss. ex Lam.	Yes		
			National Flower	<i>Heliconia rostrata</i> Ruiz & Pav.	Yes	Endangered A1acd	

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S/No.	Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Current Scientific Name	Nativeness	IUCN Evaluation	CITES Listing
10.	Brazil	Animal	National Bird	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i> Vieillot	Yes	Least Concern	
		Plant	National Tree	<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> Lam.	Yes		Yes
11.	Bulgaria	Plant	National Symbol	<i>Rosa × damascena</i> Mill.	No		
12.	Cambodia	Animal	National Mammal	<i>Bos sauveli</i> Urbain	Yes	Critically Endangered A2d; C1+2a(i); D	Yes
			National Bird	<i>Pseudibis gigantea</i> (Oustalet)	Yes	Critically Endangered A2cd+3cd+4 cd; C2a(i)	
			National Reptile	<i>Batagur baska</i> (Gray)	Yes	Critically Endangered A1cd	Yes
			National Fish	<i>Catlocarpio siamensis</i> Boulenger	Yes	Critically Endangered A2abcd	
13.	Canada	Plant	National Flower	<i>Sphaerocoryne affinis</i> (Teijsm. & Binn.) Ridl.	Yes		
			National Fruit	<i>Musa acuminata</i> Diploid AA	Uncertain, parents of hybrid originated in SEA		
			National Tree	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L.	Yes		
14.	Chile	Animal	Symbol of the Sovereignty	<i>Castor canadensis</i> Kuhl	Yes	Least Concern	Only subspecies listed
			National Horse	<i>Equus caballus</i> Linnaeus	Yes		
		Plant	National Tree	<i>Acer</i> L.	Yes		
14.	Chile	Animal	National Animal	<i>Vultur gryphus</i> Linnaeus	Yes	Near Threatened	Yes
			National Animal	<i>Hippocamelus bisulcus</i> (Molina)	Yes	Endangered B2ab(i,ii,iii,i v,v); C2a(i)	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Lapageria rosea</i> Ruiz & Pav.	Yes		

S/No.	Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Current Scientific Name	Nativeness	IUCN Evaluation	CITES Listing
15.	Colombia	Animal	National Bird	<i>Vultur gryphus</i> Linnaeus	Yes	Near Threatened	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Cattleya trianae</i> Linden & Rchb.f.	Yes		Yes
			National Tree	<i>Ceroxylon quindiuense</i> (H.Karst.) H.Wendl.	Yes	Vulnerable B1+2c	
16.	Comoros	Animal	National Fish	<i>Latimeria chalumnae</i> Smith	Yes	Critically Endangered A2cd, C2b	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Cananga odorata</i> (Lam.) Hook.f. & Thomson	No		
			National Symbol	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (Zimmermann)	Yes	Least Concern	Yes
17.	Costa Rica	Animal	National Bird	<i>Turdus grayi</i> Bonaparte	Yes	Least Concern	
			National Symbol	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (Zimmermann)	Yes	Least Concern	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Guarianthe skinneri</i> (Bateman) Dressler & W.E.Higgins	Yes		Yes
18.	Croatia	Plant	National Flower	<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> (Jacq.) Griseb.	Yes		
			National Flower	<i>Iris croatica</i> Horvat et. Horvat M.	Yes		
			National Tree	<i>Priotelus temnurus</i> (Temminck)	Yes	Least Concern	
19.	Cuba	Animal	National Bird	<i>Hedychium coronarium</i> J.König	No		
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Roystonea regia</i> (Kunth) O.F.Cook	Yes		
			National Tree				

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S/No.	Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Current Scientific Name	Nativeness	IUCN Evaluation	CITES Listing
20.	Cyprus	Plant	National Plant	<i>Cyclamen cyprium</i> Kotschy	Yes		Yes
			National Tree	<i>Quercus alnifolia</i> Poech	Yes		
21.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)	Plant	National Flower	<i>Magnolia sieboldii</i> K.Koch	Yes		
22.	Dominica	Plant	National Flower	<i>Poitea carinalis</i> (Griseb.) Lavin	Yes		
23.	Dominican Republic	Animal	National Bird	<i>Dulus dominicus</i> (Linnaeus)	Yes	Least Concern	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Pereskia quisqueyana</i> Alain	Yes		
			National Tree	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (L.) Jacq.	Yes	Endangered A1cd	
24.	Ecuador	Animal	National Bird	<i>Vultur gryphus</i> Linnaeus	Yes	Near Threatened	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Chuquiraga jussieui</i> J.F.Gmel.	Yes		
			National Tree	<i>Cinchona</i> L.	Yes		
25.	El Salvador	Animal	National Bird	<i>Eumomota superciliosa</i> (Sandbach)	Yes	Least Concern	
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Yucca filifera</i> Chabaud	No		
			National Tree	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i> (L.) Harms	Yes		
			National Tree	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i> (Bertol.) Bertero ex A.DC.	Yes		
26.	Fiji	Animal	National Bird	<i>Prosopeia tabuensis</i> (Gmelin)	Yes	Least Concern	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Medinilla waterhousei</i>	Yes		

S/No.	Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Current Scientific Name	Nativeness	IUCN Evaluation	CITES Listing
Seem.							
27.	Finland	Animal	National Animal	<i>Ursus arctos</i> Linnaeus	Yes	Least Concern	
			National Bird	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (Linnaeus)	Yes	Least Concern	
			National Fish	<i>Perca flavescens</i> (Mitchill)	Yes		
			National Insect	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i> Linnaeus	Yes		
28.	Gabon	Plant	National Flower	<i>Convallaria majalis</i> L.	Yes		
			National Tree	<i>Betula pendula</i> Roth	Yes		
			National Plant	<i>Tabernanthe iboga</i> Baill.	Yes		
29.	Greece	Animal	National Animal	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> Linnaeus	Yes	Least Concern	
			National Flower	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> L.	Yes		
			National Tree	<i>Olea</i> L.	Yes		
30.	Grenada	Animal	National Animal	<i>Dasyurus novemcinctus</i> Linnaeus	Yes		
			National Animal	<i>Patagioenas squamosa</i> (Bonnaterre)	Yes		
			National Bird	<i>Leptotila wellsi</i> (Lawrence)	Yes	Critically Endangered	
		Plant	National Flower/Plant	<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> Choisy, <i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> Willd.	No		C2a(i)
			National Crop	<i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt.	No		

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S/No.	Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Current Scientific Name	Nativeness	IUCN Evaluation	CITES Listing
31.	Guatemala	Animal	National Bird	<i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i> De la Llave	Yes	Near Threatened	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Lycaste skinneri</i> Lindl.	Yes		Yes
			National Tree	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Yes		
32.	Guyana	Animal	National Animal	<i>Panthera onca</i> (Linnaeus)	Yes	Near Threatened	
			National Bird	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i> (Statius Muller)	Yes	Least Concern	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Victoria amazonica</i> (Poepp.) J.C. Sowerby	Yes		
33.	Honduras	Animal	National Animal	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (Zimmermann)	Yes	Least Concern	Yes
			National Bird	<i>Ara macao</i> (Linnaeus)	Yes	Least Concern	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Rhyncholaelia digbyana</i> (Lindl.) Schltr.	Yes		Yes
			National Tree	<i>Pinus oocarpa</i> Schiede	Yes	Lower Risk/least concern	
34.	Iceland	Plant	National Flower	<i>Dryas octopetala</i> L.	Yes		

S/No.	Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Current Scientific Name	Nativeness	IUCN Evaluation	CITES Listing
35.	India	Animal	National Animal	<i>Panthera tigris</i> (Linnaeus)	Yes	Endangered A2bcd+4bcd; C1+2a(i)	Yes
		Aquatic Animal	National Aquatic Animal	<i>Platanista gangetica</i> (Roxburgh)	Yes	Endangered A2abcde	Yes
		Plant	National Bird	<i>Pavo cristatus</i> Linnaeus	Yes	Least Concern	
			National Flower	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	Yes		
			National Tree	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Yes		
			National Fruit	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Yes	Data Deficient	
36.	Indonesia	Animal	National Animal	<i>Varanus komodoensis</i> Ouwens	Yes	Vulnerable B1+2cde	Yes
			National Bird	<i>Spizaetus bartelsi</i> Stresemann	Yes	Endangered C2a(i)	Yes
			Fascinating National Animal	<i>Scleropages formosus</i> (Müller & Schlegel)	Yes	Endangered A4cd	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Ait.	No		
			Enchanting National Flower	<i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i> (L.) Blume	Yes		Yes
			Rare National Flower	<i>Rafflesia arnoldii</i> R.Br.	Yes		
37.	Jamaica	Animal	National Bird	<i>Trochilus polytmus</i> Linnaeus	Yes	Least Concern	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L.	Yes	Endangered C2a	Yes
			National Fruit	<i>Blighia sapida</i> K.D.Koenig	No		
			National Tree	<i>Talipariti elatum</i> (Sw.) Fryxell	Yes		

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S/No.	Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Current Scientific Name	Nativeness	IUCN Evaluation	CITES Listing
38.	Jordan	Animal	National Bird	<i>Carpodacus synoicus</i> (Temminck)	Yes	Least Concern	
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Iris nigricans</i> Dinsm.	Yes		
39.	Kiribati	Animal	National Bird	Possibly <i>Fregata Lacepede</i>	Yes		
40.	Kuwait	Plant	National Flower	<i>Rhanterium epapposum</i> Oliv.	Yes		
41.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Plant	National Flower	<i>Plumeria L.</i>	No		
42.	Latvia	Animal	National Bird	<i>Motacilla alba</i> Linnaeus	Yes	Least Concern	
			National Insect	<i>Adalia bipunctata</i> (Linnaeus)	Yes		
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (Vaill.) Lam.	No		
			National Tree	<i>Tilia cordata</i> Mill.	Yes		
			National Tree	<i>Quercus robur L.</i>	Yes	Least Concern	
43.	Lebanon	Plant	National Tree	<i>Cedrus libani</i> A.Rich.	Yes		
44.	Madagascar	Animal	National Animal	<i>Bos taurus</i> Linnaeus	No		
		Plant	National Crop	<i>Oryza glaberrima</i> Steud.	No		
			National Tree	<i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> Sonn.	Yes		
45.	Malaysia	Plant	National Flower	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Uncertain		
46.	Maldives	Plant	National Flower	Main Modern Rose Class, Group Polyantha	Uncertain		
			National Tree	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	No		
47.	Malta	Animal	National Bird	<i>Monticola solitarius</i> (Linnaeus)	Yes		

S/No.	Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Current Scientific Name	Nativeness	IUCN Evaluation	CITES Listing
		Plant	National Plant	<i>Cheirolophus crassifolius</i> (Bertol.) Susanna	Yes	Critically Endangered B1ab(i,ii,iii,i v,v)	
			National Tree	<i>Tetraclinis articulata</i> (Vahl) Mast.	Yes	Lower Risk/near threatened	
48.	Mauritius	Plant	National Flower	<i>Trochetia boutoniana</i> Friedmann	Yes		
49.	Mexico	Plant	National Flower	<i>Dahlia</i> Cav.	Yes		
			National Tree	<i>Taxodium huegelii</i> C.Lawson	Yes	Least Concern	
50.	Myanmar	Animal	National Animal	<i>Elephas maximus</i> Linnaeus	Yes	Endangered A2c	Yes
			National Bird	<i>Pavo muticus</i> Linnaeus	Yes		Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Bulbophyllum auricomum</i> Lindl.	Yes		
			National Flower	<i>Pentacme siamensis</i> (Miq.) Kurz.	Yes		
			National Flower	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i> Kurz	Yes		
			National Tree	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f.	Yes		
51.	Nepal	Animal	National Animal	Possibly <i>Bos taurus</i> Linnaeus	Yes		
			National Bird	<i>Lophophorus</i> Temminck	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i> Sm.	Yes		

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S/No.	Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Current Scientific Name	Nativeness	IUCN Evaluation	CITES Listing
52.	Nicaragua	Animal	National Bird	<i>Eumomota superciliosa</i> (Sandbach)	Yes	Least Concern	
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Plumeria rubra</i> L.	Yes		
			National Tree	<i>Calycophyllum candidissimum</i> (Vahl) DC.	Yes		
53.	Nigeria	Plant	National Flower	<i>Costus spectabilis</i> (Fenzl) K.Schum.	Yes		
54.	Norway	Animal	National Bird	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i> (Linnaeus)	Yes	Least Concern	
		Plant	National Plant	<i>Saxifraga cotyledon</i> L.	Yes		
			National Plant	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (L.) Hull	Yes		

S/No.	Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Current Scientific Name	Nativeness	IUCN Evaluation	CITES Listing
55.	Pakistan	Animal	National Amphibian	<i>Duttaphrynus stomaticus</i> (Lütken)	Yes	Endangered C1+2a(i)	Yes
			National Animal	<i>Capra falconeri</i> (Wagner)	Yes	Endangered C1	Yes
			National Animal	<i>Uncia uncia</i> (Schreber)	Yes	Least Concern	Yes
		Aquatic Mammal	National Owen Mammal	<i>Platanista minor</i>	Yes	Least Concern	
			National Bird	<i>Falco peregrinus</i> Tunstall	Yes	Least Concern	
			National Bird	<i>Alectoris chukar</i> (J. E. Gray)	Yes	Endangered A2abcde; B1ab(i,ii,iii,i v); C1	Yes
			National Fish	<i>Tor</i> Gray; <i>Neolissochilus</i> Rainboth; <i>Naziritor</i> Mirza and Javed	Yes	Yes	
			National Reptile	<i>Crocodylus palustris</i> Lesson	Yes	Vulnerable A1a, C2a	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Jasminum</i> L.	Yes		
			National Tree	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> (Roxb. ex Lamb.) G.Don	Yes	Lower Risk/least concern	Yes
56.	Panama	Animal	National Bird	<i>Harpia harpyja</i> (Linnaeus)	Yes	Near Threatened	
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Peristeria elata</i> Hook.	Yes		Yes
			National Tree	<i>Sterculia apetala</i> (Jacq.) H.Karst.	Yes		
57.	Papua New Guinea	Animal	Possible National Bird	<i>Paradisaea raggiana</i> Sclater	Yes		Yes

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S/No.	Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Current Scientific Name	Nativeness	IUCN Evaluation	CITES Listing
58.	Paraguay	Animal	National Bird	<i>Procnias nudicollis</i> (Vieillot)	Yes	Vulnerable A2cd+3cd+4 cd	
59.	Peru	Animal	National Animal	Possibly <i>Vicugna vicugna</i> (Molina)	Yes	Least Concern	
			National Bird	Possibly <i>Rupicola Brisson</i>	Yes	Yes	
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Cantua buxifolia</i> Juss. ex Lam.	Yes		
			National Tree	<i>Cinchona officinalis</i> L.	No		
60.	Philippines	Animal	National Bird	<i>Pithecopaga jefferyi</i> Ogilvie-Grant	Yes	Critically Endangered A2cd; C2a(ii)	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Ait.	No		
			National Tree	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> Willd.		Vulnerable A1d	
61.	Republic of Korea (South Korea)	Plant	National Flower	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> L.	No		
62.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Animal	National Bird	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> Linnaeus	Yes	Least Concern	
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Hook.) Raf.	No	Vulnerable B1+2c	
63.	Saint Lucia	Animal	National Bird	<i>Amazona versicolor</i> (Statius Müller)	Yes	Vulnerable D1; D2	
		Plant	National Flower	Possibly <i>Rosa</i> L.	No		
			National Flower	Possibly <i>Gomphrena globosa</i> L.	Probably native		
			National Plant	Tribe: Bambuseae, Subtribe: Bambusinae	Yes		
			National Tree	Possibly <i>Crescentia cujete</i> L.	Yes		

S/No.	Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Current Scientific Name	Nativeness	IUCN Evaluation	CITES Listing
64.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Animal	National Bird	<i>Amazona guildingii</i> (Vigors)	Yes	Vulnerable D1; D2	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Spachea elegans</i> (G. Mey.) Adr. Juss.	Yes		
65.	Samoa	Animal	National Bird	<i>Didunculus strigirostris</i> (Jardine)	Yes	Endangered A2cde; B1ab(ii,iii,v); C2a(i)	
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Alpinia purpurata</i> (Vieill.) K.Schum.	No		
66.	Senegal	Animal	Animal Emblem	Possible <i>Panthera leo</i> (Linnaeus)	Yes	Vulnerable A2abcd	Yes
		Plant	Plant Emblem	Possibly <i>Adansonia</i> L.	Yes		
67.	Seychelles	Animal	National Bird	<i>Coracopsis nigra barklyi</i> Newton	Yes	Least Concern	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Angraecum eburneum</i> Bory	Yes		Yes
68.	Singapore	Plant	National Flower	<i>Vanda Miss Joaquim</i>	Yes		
69.	South Africa	Animal	National Animal	<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i> (Zimmermann)	Yes	Least Concern	
		National Bird		<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i> (A. H. Lichtenstein)	Yes	Vulnerable A2acde	Yes
		National Fish		<i>Dichistius capensis</i> (Cuvier)	Yes		
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Protea cynaroides</i> (L.) L.	Yes		
		National Tree		<i>Podocarpus latifolius</i> (Thunb.) R.Br. ex Mirb.	Yes	Lower Risk/least concern	

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S/No.	Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Current Scientific Name	Nativeness	IUCN Evaluation	CITES Listing
70.	Sri Lanka	Animal	National Bird	Possibly <i>Gallus lafayetii</i> Lesson	Yes	Least Concern	
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f.	Yes	Least Concern	
			National Tree	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> L.	No		
71.	Suriname	Plant	National Flower	Possibly <i>Ixora coccinea</i> L.	No		
72.	Thailand	Animal	National Animal	<i>Elephas maximus</i> Linnaeus	Yes	Endangered A2c	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Probably not		
73.	Trinidad and Tobago	Animal	National Bird	<i>Eudocimus ruber</i> (Linnaeus)	Yes	Least Concern	Yes
			National Bird	<i>Ortalis ruficauda</i> Jardine	Yes	Least Concern	
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Warszewiczia coccinea</i> (Vahl) Klotzsch	Yes		
74.	United Republic of Tanzania	Animal	National Animal	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i> (Linnaeus)	Yes	Least Concern	
75.	United States	Animal	National Bird	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (Linnaeus)	Yes	Least Concern	Yes
		Plant	National Flower	Possibly <i>Rosa</i> L.	Yes		
			National Tree	<i>Quercus</i> L.	Yes		
76.	Vanuatu	Plant	National Tree	<i>Cycas rumphii</i> Miq., possibly <i>Cycas seemanii</i> A.Br	Yes	Near Threatened	Yes

S/No.	Country	Emblem Kingdom	Designation	Current Scientific Name	Nativeness	IUCN Evaluation	CITES Listing
77.	Venezuela	Animal	National Bird	<i>Icterus icterus</i> (Linnaeus)	Yes	Least Concern	
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Cattleya mossiae</i> C.Parker ex Hook.	Yes		Yes
			National Tree	<i>Handroanthus chrysanthus</i> (Jacq.) S.O.Grose	Yes		
78.	Yemen	Animal	National Bird	<i>Rhynchostruthus socotranus</i> P. L. Sclater & Hartlaub	Yes	Least Concern	
			National Animal	<i>Panthera pardus nimr</i> (Hemprich and Ehrenberg)	Yes	Near Threatened	Yes for <i>P. pardus</i>
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Aloe arborescens</i> Lavranos, T.A.McCoy & Al-Gifri	Yes		
			National Tree	<i>Dracaena cinnabari</i> Balf.f.	Yes	Vulnerable B2ab(iii)	
		Plant	National Flower	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	No		

**APPENDIX 10: RECORDED USES AND POSSIBLE REASONS FOR  
SELECTION OF PLANT EMBLEMS**

This list provides the recorded uses and possible reasons for selection for 127 plant emblems (including Myanmar Plant 1, AES = Aesthetic, H/C = History/Culture, ECN = Economic, SPL = Superlatives, CSV = Conservation, DTR = Distribution, GR = government resource, O = others).

<b>Country</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>AES</b>	<b>H/C</b>	<b>ECN</b>	<b>SPL</b>	<b>CSV</b>	<b>DTR</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	National Tree	<i>Bucida buceras</i> L.	GR	O	GR	O	O	O
	National Fruit	<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr.		GR	O	O		
	National Flower	<i>Agave karatto</i> Mill.		GR	O			
Argentina	National Flower	<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> L.	GR	GR	O			
Australia	National Flower	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> Benth.	GR	GR	GR			GR
Bahamas	National Tree	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L.	O	GR	GR		O	
	National Flower	<i>Tecoma stans</i> (L.) Juss. ex Kunth		GR		O	GR	
Bangladesh	National Flower	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f.	O	O	O			
	National Fruit	Possibly <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.			O	O		
Barbados	National Flower	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (L.) Sw.	O	O		GR		
Belize	National Tree	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> King	GR	O	GR	GR	O	
	National Flower	<i>Prosthechea cochleata</i> (L.) W.E.Higgins	O	O	O		O	
Bhutan	National Tree	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i> D.Don	O	GR	O	GR		GR
	National Flower	<i>Meconopsis grandis</i> Prain	GR	GR	O		GR	
Bolivia	National Flower	<i>Cantua buxifolia</i> Juss. ex Lam.	GR	GR	O			O
	National Flower	<i>Heliconia rostrata</i> Ruiz & Pav.	GR		O		O	
Brazil	National Tree	<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> Lam.	O	GR	O		GR	O

Country	Designation	Scientific Name	AES	H/C	ECN	SPL	CSV	DTR
Bulgaria	National Symbol	<i>Rosa × damascena</i> Mill.	O	O	O	O		
Cambodia	National Fruit	<i>Musa acuminata</i> cultivar AA		GR	GR			GR
	National Flower	<i>Sphaerocoryne affinis</i> (Teijsm. & Binn.) Ridl.	GR	GR				GR
	National Tree	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L.	O	GR	GR	O		
Canada	National Tree	<i>Acer</i> L.	GR	GR	GR			GR
Chile	National Flower	<i>Lapageria rosea</i> Ruiz & Pav.	GR		GR		GR	
Colombia	National Tree	<i>Ceroxylon quindiuense</i> (H.Karst.) H.Wendl.	GR	O	O	GR	O	GR
	National Flower	<i>Cattleya trianae</i> Linden & Rchb.f.		GR		O		O
Comoros	National Flower	<i>Cananga odorata</i> (Lam.) Hook.f. & Thomson	O		O			
Costa Rica	National Flower	<i>Guarianthe skinneri</i> (Bateman) Dressler & W.E.Higgins	O		O		O	
	National Tree	<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> (Jacq.) Griseb.	O	O	O			
Croatia	National Flower	<i>Iris croatica</i> Horvat et. Horvat M.					O	
Cuba	National Tree	<i>Roystonea regia</i> (Kunth) O.F.Cook	GR	O	GR	GR		GR
	National Flower	<i>Hedychium coronarium</i> J.König	O	GR	O			GR
Cyprus	National Plant	<i>Cyclamen cyprium</i> Kotschy	GR				GR	GR
	National Tree	<i>Quercus alnifolia</i> Poech	GR		GR	GR	GR	GR

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<b>Country</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>AES</b>	<b>H/C</b>	<b>ECN</b>	<b>SPL</b>	<b>CSV</b>	<b>DTR</b>
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)	National Flower	<i>Magnolia sieboldii</i> K.Koch	O		O			
Dominica	National Flower	<i>Poitea carinalis</i> (Griseb.) Lavin	GR			GR		GR
Dominican Republic	National Tree	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> L. Jacq.	O		O	O	O	
	National Flower	<i>Pereskia quisqueyana</i> Alain		O			O	
Ecuador	National Tree	<i>Cinchona</i> L.		O	O			
	National Flower	<i>Chuquiraga jussieui</i> J.F.Gmel.		O				
El Salvador	National Tree	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i> (L.) Harms	GR	GR	GR	GR		
	National Tree	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i> (Bertol.) Bertero ex A.DC.		GR	GR	O		
	National Flower	<i>Yucca filifera</i> Chabaud		GR	GR	GR		
Fiji	National Flower	<i>Medinilla waterhousei</i> Seem.	O	O		O	O	O
Finland	National Tree	<i>Betula pendula</i> Roth	O		O	O		
	National Flower	<i>Convallaria majalis</i> L.		O		O		
Gabon	National Plant	<i>Tabernanthe iboga</i> Baill.		GR	GR			
Gambia, the	Biological Emblem	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	O	O	O	O		
Greece	National Flower	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> L.	O	O	O			
	National Tree	<i>Olea</i> L.		O	O			
Grenada	National Flower	<i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.	GR					
Guatemala	National Flower	<i>Lycaste skinneri</i> Lindl.	GR				GR	
	National Tree	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	O	O	O	O		
Guyana	National Flower	<i>Victoria amazonica</i> (Poepp.) J.C. Sowerby	GR		O	GR		

<b>Country</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>AES</b>	<b>H/C</b>	<b>ECN</b>	<b>SPL</b>	<b>CSV</b>	<b>DTR</b>
Honduras	National Tree	<i>Pinus oocarpa</i> Schiede		O	O		GR	GR
	National Flower	<i>Rhyncholaelia digbyana</i> (Lindl.) Schltr.	GR		GR		GR	
Iceland	National Flower	<i>Dryas octopetala</i> L.	O		O	O		
India	National Tree	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	O	GR	O	GR		
	National Flower	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	O	GR	O			
	National Fruit	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.		GR	GR			
Indonesia	Enchanting National Flower	<i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i> (L.) Blume	GR		GR	GR	O	GR
	Rare National Flower	<i>Rafflesia arnoldii</i> R.Br.		GR		GR	GR	GR
	National Flower	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Ait.	GR	GR	GR	GR		
Jamaica	National Tree	<i>Talipariti elatum</i> (Sw.) Fryxell	GR		GR	GR		GR
	National Flower	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L.	GR	GR	GR		O	
	National Fruit	<i>Blighia sapida</i> K.D.Koenig		GR	GR	GR		
Jordan	National Flower	<i>Iris nigricans</i> Dinsm.			O		O	
Kuwait	National Flower	<i>Rhanterium epapposum</i> Oliv.	O			O	O	O
Lao People's Democratic Republic	National Flower	<i>Plumeria</i> L.	GR	GR		GR		GR
Latvia	National Tree	<i>Quercus robur</i> L.	O	GR	GR			GR
	National Tree	<i>Tilia cordata</i> Mill.	O	GR	GR			GR
	National Flower	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (Vaill.) Lam.	O	O	O			
Lebanon	National Tree	<i>Cedrus libani</i> A.Rich.	O	O		O	O	
Madagascar	National Tree	<i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> Sonn.	O	O	O			O
	National Crop	<i>Oryza glaberrima</i> Steud.		O	O			

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<b>Country</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>AES</b>	<b>H/C</b>	<b>ECN</b>	<b>SPL</b>	<b>CSV</b>	<b>DTR</b>
Malaysia	National Flower	<i>Hibiscus rosasinensis</i> L.	O	O	O	O		
Maldives	National Tree	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	O	GR	GR			GR
	National Flower	Main Modern Rose Class, Group Polyantha		GR				
Malta	National Tree	<i>Tetraclinis articulata</i> (Vahl) Mast.	GR		O		GR	GR
	National Plant	<i>Cheirolophus crassifolius</i> (Bertol.) Susanna		GR			GR	GR
Mauritius	National Flower	<i>Trochetia boutoniana</i> Friedmann	GR				GR	GR
Mexico	National Tree	<i>Taxodium huegelii</i> C.Lawson	GR	GR	O	GR		GR
	National Flower	<i>Dahlia</i> Cav.	GR	GR	GR			
Myanmar	National Tree	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f.	O		O	O		O
	National Flower	<i>Bulbophyllum auricomum</i> Lindl.	O		O			O
		<i>Pentacme siamensis</i> (Miq.) Kurz.	O		O			O
		<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i> Kurz		O	O			
Nepal	National Flower	<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i> Sm.	O		O	O		
Nicaragua	National Tree	<i>Calycophyllum candidissimum</i> (Vahl) DC.	GR	GR	O			
	National Flower	<i>Plumeria rubra</i> L.	GR	GR	O			
Nigeria	National Flower	<i>Costus spectabilis</i> (Fenzl) K.Schum.					GR	
Norway	National Plant	<i>Saxifraga cotyledon</i> L.	GR			GR		GR
	National Plant	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (L.) Hull	GR	GR	O	O		

Country	Designation	Scientific Name	AES	H/C	ECN	SPL	CSV	DTR
Pakistan	National Flower	Genus <i>Jasminum</i> L.		O				O
	National Tree	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> (Roxb. ex Lamb.) G.Don	GR	O	O	GR		
Panama	National Flower	<i>Peristeria elata</i> Hook.	GR		O		O	
	National Tree	<i>Sterculia apetala</i> (Jacq.) H.Karst.	GR	O	GR	GR		
Peru	National Flower	<i>Cantua buxifolia</i> Juss. ex Lam.	O	O	O			
	National Tree	<i>Cinchona officinalis</i> L.		O	O			
Philippines	National Tree	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> Willd.	GR		GR		O	
	National Flower	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Ait.	GR	GR	O			
Republic of Korea (South Korea)	National Flower	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> L.	O	O	O			
Saint Kitts and Nevis	National Flower	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Hook.) Raf.	GR	GR	O	GR	O	
Saint Lucia	National Tree	Possibly <i>Crescentia cujete</i> L.	O	O	O			
	National Flower	Possibly <i>Gomphrena globosa</i> L.	O	GR	O			
	National Plant	Tribe: Bambuseae, Subtribe: Bambusinae		O				
	National Flower	Possibly <i>Rosa</i>		GR				
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	National Flower	<i>Spachea elegans</i> (G.Mey.) Adr. Juss.	GR	GR		GR	GR	GR
Samoa	National Flower	<i>Alpinia purpurata</i> (Vieill.) K.Schum.	O		O			O
Senegal	Plant Emblem	Possibly <i>Adansonia</i> L.	O	O	O	O		
Seychelles	National Flower	<i>Angraecum eburneum</i> Bory	GR			GR		
Singapore	National Flower	<i>Vanda Miss Joaquim</i>	GR	GR	GR	GR		

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<b>Country</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>AES</b>	<b>H/C</b>	<b>ECN</b>	<b>SPL</b>	<b>CSV</b>	<b>DTR</b>
South Africa	National Tree	<i>Podocarpus latifolius</i> (Thunb.) R.Br. ex Mirb.		O	O	GR		GR
	National Flower	<i>Protea cynaroides</i> (L.) L.	GR		O	GR		GR
Sri Lanka	National Tree	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> L.	GR	GR	GR	GR		GR
	National Flower	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f.	O	O	O			
Suriname	National Flower	Possibly <i>Ixora coccinea</i> L. (Fajalobbie)	O		O			
Thailand	National Flower	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	GR	GR	GR			
Trinidad and Tobago	National Flower	<i>Warszewiczia coccinea</i> (Vahl) Klotzsch	GR	GR				GR
United States of America	National Tree	<i>Quercus</i> L.	GR	GR	GR			GR
	National Flower	Possibly <i>Rosa</i> L.	GR	GR		GR		GR
Vanuatu	National Tree	<i>Cycas rumphii</i> Miq., possibly <i>Cycas seemanii</i> A.Br	O		O		O	
Venezuela	National Flower	<i>Cattleya mossiae</i> (Orchid, Flor de Mayo)	O	GR	O		O	O
	National Tree	<i>Handroanthus chrysanthus</i> (Jacq.) S.O.Grose	GR					GR
Yemen	National Tree	<i>Dracaena cinnabari</i> Balf.f.		O	O		O	O
	National Flower	<i>Aloe irafensis</i> Lavranos, T.A.McCoy & Al-Gifri						
Zimbabwe	National Flower	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	GR	O	O	GR		

**APPENDIX 11: RECORDED USES AND POSSIBLE REASONS FOR  
SELECTION OF ANIMAL EMBLEMS**

This list includes the recorded uses and possible reasons for selection for 91 animal emblems (AES = Aesthetic, H/C = History/Culture, ECN = Economic, SPL = Superlatives, CSV = Conservation, DTR = Distribution, GR = government resource, O = others).

<b>Country</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>AES</b>	<b>H/C</b>	<b>ECN</b>	<b>SPL</b>	<b>CSV</b>	<b>DTR</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	National Animal	<i>Dama dama</i> (Linnaeus)		GR			O	GR
	National Sea Creature	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> (Linnaeus)	GR	GR	GR			GR
	National Bird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i> Mathews		GR			GR	
Argentina	National Bird	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i> Swainson						
Bahamas	National Bird	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i> Linnaeus	O			O	GR	GR
	National Fish	<i>Makaira nigricans</i> Lacepède	GR	GR	GR	GR	O	
Bangladesh	National Bird	Possibly <i>Copsychus saularis</i> (Linnaeus)	O		O			
	National Fish	Possibly <i>Tenualosa ilisha</i> (Hamilton)			O			
Belize	National Animal	<i>Tapirus bairdii</i> (Gill)				GR	GR	
	National Bird	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i> Lesson	GR			GR		
Bhutan	National Animal	<i>Budorcas taxicolor</i> Hodgson		GR			GR	
	National Bird	<i>Corvus corax</i> Linnaeus	O	GR		O		
Brazil	National Bird	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i> Vieillot	GR	GR				GR
Cambodia	National Bird	<i>Pseudeibis gigantea</i> (Oustalet)	GR	GR			GR	O
	National Fish	<i>Catlocarpio siamensis</i> Boulenger	GR	GR	GR	GR	GR	GR
	National Mammal	<i>Bos sauveli</i> Urbain	GR	GR		GR	GR	GR
	National Reptile	<i>Batagur baska</i> (Gray)	O	GR	O	O	GR	

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<b>Country</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>AES</b>	<b>H/C</b>	<b>ECN</b>	<b>SPL</b>	<b>CSV</b>	<b>DTR</b>
Canada	Symbol of the Sovereignty	<i>Castor canadensis</i> Kuhl	O	GR	GR	O		
	National Horse	<i>Equus caballus</i> Linnaeus		GR		GR		
Chile	National Animal	<i>Hippocamelus bisulcus</i> (Molina)			O		O	O
	National Animal	<i>Vultur gryphus</i> Linnaeus		O		O	O	
Colombia	National Bird	<i>Vultur gryphus</i> Linnaeus	GR	O		GR	O	
Comoros	National Fish	<i>Latimeria chalumnae</i> Smith	O			O	O	
Costa Rica	National Symbol	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (Zimmermann)		GR		O		GR
Costa Rica	National Bird	<i>Turdus grayi</i> Bonaparte						
Cuba	National Bird	<i>Priotelus temnurus</i> (Temminck)	GR				GR	GR
Dominican Republic	National Bird	<i>Dulus dominicus</i> (Linnaeus)					O	
Ecuador	National Bird	<i>Vultur gryphus</i> Linnaeus		O		O	O	
El Salvador	National Bird	<i>Eumomota superciliosa</i> (Sandbach)	GR			GR	GR	GR
Fiji	National Bird	<i>Prosopeia tabuensis</i> (Gmelin)	O				O	O
Finland	National Animal	<i>Ursus arctos</i> Linnaeus			O	O		
	National Bird	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (Linnaeus)	O			O		
	National Insect	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i> Linnaeus	O			O		
	National Fish	<i>Perca flavescens</i> (Mitchill)	O		O			
Greece	National Animal	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> Linnaeus	O		O			
Grenada	National Bird	<i>Leptotila wellsi</i> (Lawrence)	GR				GR	GR
Guatemala	National Bird	<i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i> De la Llave	GR	GR		GR	O	
Guyana	National Bird	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i> (Statius Muller)	GR					GR
	National Animal	<i>Panthera onca</i> (Linnaeus)	O			O	O	

<b>Country</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>AES</b>	<b>H/C</b>	<b>ECN</b>	<b>SPL</b>	<b>CSV</b>	<b>DTR</b>
Honduras	National Bird	<i>Ara macao</i> (Linnaeus)	GR		O			GR
	National Fauna	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (Zimmermann)	GR	O	O	GR	GR	
India	National Bird	<i>Pavo cristatus</i> Linnaeus	GR	O	O	GR	GR	GR
	National Animal	<i>Panthera tigris</i> (Linnaeus)	GR	O		GR	GR	GR
	National Aquatic Animal	<i>Platanista gangetica</i> (Roxburgh)	O	GR			GR	GR
	National Animal	<i>Varanus komodoensis</i> Ouwens	GR		O	GR	GR	GR
Indonesia	Fascinating National Animal	<i>Scleropages formosus</i> (Müller & Schlegel)	GR			GR	GR	GR
	National Bird	<i>Spizaetus bartelsi</i> Stresemann	GR	GR			GR	GR
	National Bird	<i>Trochilus polytmus</i> Linnaeus	GR	GR		GR		GR
Jamaica	National Bird	<i>Carpodacus synoicus</i> (Temminck)	O		O			
Kiribati	National Bird	Possibly <i>Fregata Laceyde</i>	O					
Latvia	National Insect	<i>Adalia bipunctata</i> (Linnaeus)	GR	GR	GR	GR		
	National Bird	<i>Motacilla alba</i> Linnaeus	GR	GR		GR		
Madagascar	National Animal	<i>Bos taurus</i> Linnaeus		O	O			
Malta	National Bird	<i>Monticola solitarius</i> (Linnaeus)	GR			GR		GR
Myanmar	National Animal	<i>Elephas maximus</i> Linnaeus		O	O	O	O	O
	National Bird	<i>Pavo muticus</i> Linnaeus	O	O				O
Nepal	National Bird	<i>Lophophorus</i> Temminck	O				O	
	National Animal	<i>Bos taurus</i> Linnaeus		O	O			
Nicaragua	National Bird	<i>Eumomota superciliosa</i> (Sandbach)	GR					GR
Norway	National Bird	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i> (Linnaeus)	GR			GR		

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<b>Country</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>AES</b>	<b>H/C</b>	<b>ECN</b>	<b>SPL</b>	<b>CSV</b>	<b>DTR</b>
Pakistan	National Aquatic Marine Mammal	<i>Platanista minor</i> Owen					O	O
	National Animal	<i>Uncia uncia</i> (Schreber)	O			GR	GR	O
	National Reptile	<i>Crocodylus palustris</i> Lesson	O				O	GR
	National Animal	<i>Capra falconeri</i> (Wagner)	O	O	O		GR	GR
	National Amphibian	<i>Duttaphrynus stomaticus</i> (Lütken)						GR
	National Bird	<i>Falco peregrinus</i> Tunstall	GR			GR		
	National Fish	Genus <i>Tor</i> Gray; Genus <i>Neolissochilus</i> Rainboth; Genus <i>Naziritor</i> Mirza and Javed			GR			
	National Bird	<i>Alectoris chukar</i> (J. E. Gray)	GR					
	National Bird	<i>Harpia harpyja</i> (Linnaeus)	GR	GR		GR	GR	
	National Bird	<i>Procnias nudicollis</i> (Vieillot)	O			O	O	
Peru	National Animal	Possibly <i>Vicugna vicugna</i> (Molina)	O	O	O		O	O
	National Bird	Possibly <i>Rupicola Brisson</i>	O					
Philippines	National Bird	<i>Pithecopaga jefferyi</i> Ogilvie-Grant	O			GR	GR	GR
Saint Kitts and Nevis	National Bird	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> Linnaeus		GR			O	
Saint Lucia	National Bird	<i>Amazona versicolor</i> (Statius Müller)	GR	GR		GR	GR	GR
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	National Bird	<i>Amazona guildingii</i> (Vigors)	GR		O		O	
Senegal	Animal Emblem	Possibly <i>Panthera leo</i> (Linnaeus)		O	O		O	O
Seychelles	National Bird	<i>Coracopsis nigra barklyi</i> Newton				GR	GR	GR

<b>Country</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>AES</b>	<b>H/C</b>	<b>ECN</b>	<b>SPL</b>	<b>CSV</b>	<b>DTR</b>
South Africa	National Bird	<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i> (A. A. H. Lichtenstein)	GR				O	GR
	National Animal	<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i> (Zimmermann)	O				O	GR
	National Fish	<i>Dichistius capensis</i> (Cuvier)	GR		GR			GR
Sri Lanka	National Bird	Possibly <i>Gallus lafayetii</i> Lesson	GR			GR		GR
Thailand	National Animal	<i>Elephas maximus</i> Linnaeus		GR	GR	GR	GR	GR
Trinidad and Tobago	National Bird	<i>Eudocimus ruber</i> (Linnaeus)		GR	GR	GR	GR	GR
	National Bird	<i>Ornithodoris ruficauda</i> Jardine	GR	GR			GR	GR
United Republic of Tanzania	National Animal	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i> (Linnaeus)	O	O	O	O		
United States	National Bird	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (Linnaeus)	GR			GR	GR	GR
Venezuela	National Bird	<i>Icterus icterus</i> (Linnaeus)	GR			GR		O
Yemen	National Bird	<i>Rhynchostruthus socotranus</i> P. L. Sclater & Hartlaub	O					O
	National Animal	<i>Panthera pardus nimr</i> (Hemprich and Ehrenberg)	O			O	O	

**APPENDIX 12. COUNTRIES BY CONTINENT ACCORDING TO THE  
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE (IUCN)**

**Africa**

- |   |                   |                                    |
|---|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Algeria                              | 18. Eritrea       | 38. Nigeria                        |
| 2. Angola                               | 19. Ethiopia      | 39. Rwanda                         |
| 3. Benin                                | 20. Gabon         | 40. Sao Tome and<br>Principe       |
| 4. Botswana                             | 21. Gambia, The   | 41. Senegal                        |
| 5. Burkina Faso                         | 22. Ghana         | 42. Seychelles                     |
| 6. Burundi                              | 23. Guinea        | 43. Sierra Leone                   |
| 7. Cameroon                             | 24. Guinea-Bissau | 44. Somalia                        |
| 8. Cape Verde                           | 25. Kenya         | 45. South Africa                   |
| 9. Central African<br>Republic          | 26. Lesotho       | 46. South Sudan                    |
| 10. Chad                                | 27. Liberia       | 47. Sudan                          |
| 11. Comoros                             | 28. Libya         | 48. Swaziland                      |
| 12. Congo (Republic of<br>the)          | 29. Madagascar    | 49. Togo                           |
| 13. Cote d'Ivoire                       | 30. Malawi        | 50. Tunisia                        |
| 14. Democratic Republic<br>of the Congo | 31. Mali          | 51. Uganda                         |
| 15. Djibouti                            | 32. Mauritania    | 52. United Republic of<br>Tanzania |
| 16. Egypt, Arab Rep.                    | 33. Mauritius     | 53. Zambia                         |
| 17. Equatorial Guinea                   | 34. Morocco       | 54. Zimbabwe                       |
|   | 35. Mozambique    |                                    |
|   | 36. Namibia       |                                    |
|   | 37. Niger         |                                    |

**Asia**

- |   |                     |  |
|---|---------------------|--|
| 1. Afghanistan  | 17. Iraq            | 35. Republic of Korea<br>(South Korea) |
| 2. Armenia  | 18. Israel          | 36. Republic of Moldova                |
| 3. Azerbaijan   | 19. Japan           | 37. Russian Federation                 |
| 4. Bahrain  | 20. Jordan          | 38. Saudi Arabia                       |
| 5. Bangladesh   | 21. Kazakhstan      | 39. Singapore                          |
| 6. Belarus  | 22. Kuwait          | 40. Sri Lanka                          |
| 7. Bhutan   | 23. Kyrgyz Republic | 41. Syrian Arab Republic               |
| 8. Brunei Darussalam  | 24. Lao PDR         | 42. Tajikistan                         |
| 9. Cambodia   | 25. Lebanon         | 43. Thailand                           |
| 10. China   | 26. Malaysia        | 44. Timor-Leste                        |
| 11. Cyprus  | 27. Maldives        | 45. Turkey                             |
| 12. Democratic People's<br>Republic of Korea<br>(North Korea) | 28. Mongolia        | 46. Turkmenistan                       |
| 13. Georgia   | 29. Myanmar         | 47. Ukraine                            |
| 14. India   | 30. Nepal           | 48. United Arab Emirates               |
| 15. Indonesia   | 31. Oman            | 49. Uzbekistan                         |
| 16. Iran, Islamic Rep.  | 32. Pakistan        | 50. Vietnam                            |
|   | 33. Philippines     | 51. Yemen, Rep.                        |
|   | 34. Qatar           |  |

**Europe**

- |                           |                   |                                     |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Albania                | 14. Greece        | 28. Poland                          |
| 2. Andorra                | 15. Hungary       | 29. Portugal                        |
| 3. Austria                | 16. Iceland       | 30. Romania                         |
| 4. Belgium                | 17. Ireland       | 31. San Marino                      |
| 5. Bosnia and Herzegovina | 18. Italy         | 32. Serbia                          |
| 6. Bulgaria               | 19. Latvia        | 33. Slovak Republic                 |
| 7. Croatia                | 20. Liechtenstein | 34. Slovenia                        |
| 8. Czech Republic         | 21. Lithuania     | 35. Spain                           |
| 9. Denmark                | 22. Luxembourg    | 36. Sweden                          |
| 10. Estonia               | 23. Malta         | 37. Switzerland                     |
| 11. Finland               | 24. Monaco        | 38. The former Yugoslav Republic of |
| 12. France                | 25. Montenegro    | Macedonia                           |
| 13. Germany               | 26. Netherlands   |                                     |
|                           | 27. Norway        | 39. United Kingdom                  |

**North and Central America**

- |                        |                       |                                      |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Antigua and Barbuda | 9. Dominican Republic | 17. Nicaragua                        |
| 2. Bahamas, The        | 10. El Salvador       | 18. Panama                           |
| 3. Barbados            | 11. Grenada           | 19. Saint Kitts and Nevis            |
| 4. Belize              | 12. Guatemala         | 20. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 5. Canada              | 13. Haiti             |                                      |
| 6. Costa Rica          | 14. Honduras          | 21. Trinidad and Tobago              |
| 7. Cuba                | 15. Jamaica           | 22. United States                    |
| 8. Dominica            | 16. Mexico            |                                      |

**Oceania**

1. Australia
2. Fiji
3. Kiribati
4. Marshall Islands
5. Micronesia, Fed. Sts.
6. Nauru
7. New Zealand
8. Palau
9. Papua New Guinea
10. Samoa
11. Solomon Islands
12. Tonga
13. Tuvalu
14. Vanuatu

**South America**

1. Argentina
2. Bolivia
3. Brazil
4. Chile
5. Colombia
6. Ecuador
7. Guyana
8. Paraguay
9. Peru
10. Suriname
11. Uruguay
12. Venezuela, RB

### APPENDIX 13. NATIONAL ANIMALS OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

This is the list of the 52 national animals of Papua New Guinea, where they are protected but not emblematic except possibly the Raggiana bird of paradise which is depicted on the national flag and coat-of-arms.

From Rannells (1995: 109) on national animals:

“National animals are endangered animals that are protected by special laws in PNG. The government has made them its property because it is worried that they will all be killed or taken from PNG by collectors. With certain exceptions, it is illegal to take, kill, disturb, possess, buy, sell or export a national animal. Automatic citizens may still kill these animals for traditional purposes, but only by traditional hunting methods. The government may approve the taking, possession, or export of national animals for zoos or scientific purposes. Permission must be granted before the animals are taken.”

And Rannells (1995: 6) on birds of paradise:

“Birds of paradise are world famous for the male’s colourful feathers and unusual courtship displays. PNG has 33 of the 42 known kinds of birds of paradise. Twelve live only in PNG. The government has made all 33 protected national animals. This means they may only be hunted with traditional weapons, and they may not be sold to foreigners. These rules were made to stop hunters from killing all of these special birds.”

Reference: Rannells, J., 1995. *PNG : A Fact Book on Modern Papua New Guinea*. Oxford University Press, Melbourne. 211 pp.

The 52 national animals are:

1. All 33 of Papua New Guinea’s birds of paradise (No. 1 to 33)
2. All seven birdwing butterflies (No. 34 to 40)
3. Three pigeons (masked goura, great goura, and Victoria goura) (No. 41 to 43)
4. Three herons (large egret, snowy egret, and plumed egret) (No. 44 to 46)
5. Two birds of prey (New Guinean eagle and osprey) (No. 47 and 48)
6. One duck (Salvadori’s teal) (No. 49)
7. Long-beaked echidna (No. 50)
8. Dugong (No. 51)
9. Boelen’s python (No. 52)

S/No.	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Blue bird of paradise*	<i>Paradisaea rudolphi</i> (Finsch)
2.	Crested bird of paradise*	<i>Cnemophilus macgregorii</i> De Vis
3.	Curl-crested manucode*	<i>Manucodia comrii</i> Sclater
4.	Emperor bird of paradise (Emperor of Germany)*	<i>Paradisaea guilielmi</i> Cabanis
5.	Goldie’s bird of paradise*	<i>Paradisaea decora</i> Salvin & Godman
6.	Helen’s parotia*	<i>Parotia helena</i> De Vis
7.	Huon astrapia (Rothschild’s)*	<i>Astrapia Rothschildi</i> Foerster
8.	Lawes’ 6-wired parotia*	<i>Parotia lawesii</i> Ramsay
9.	Raggiana (Count Raggi’s) bird of paradise*	<i>Paradisaea raggiana</i> Sclater
10.	Ribbon-tailed astrapia*	<i>Astrapia mayeri</i> Stonor
11.	Stephanie’s astrapia (Princess Stephanie)*	<i>Astrapia stephaniae</i> (Finsch)

S/No.	Common Name	Scientific Name
12.	Wahnes' parotia (Huon parotia)*	<i>Parotia wahnesi</i> Rothschild
13.	Black sicklebill	<i>Epimachus fastuosus</i> (Hermann)
14.	Brown sicklebill	<i>Epimachus meyeri</i> Finsch
15.	Buff-tailed sicklebill (black-billed)	<i>Epimachus albertisi</i> (Sclater)
16.	Carola's parotia (Queen Carola's 6-wired bird of paradise)	<i>Parotia carolae</i> Meyer
17.	Crinkle-collared manucode (green-breasted)	<i>Manucodia chalybata</i> (Pennant)
18.	Glossy-mantled manucode	<i>Manucodia atra</i> (Lesson)
19.	Greater bird of paradise	<i>Paradisaea apoda</i> Linnaeus
20.	Jobi manucode	<i>Manucodia jobiensis</i> Salvadori
21.	King bird of paradise	<i>Cicinnurus regius</i> (Linnaeus)
22.	King of Saxony (Kissaba)	<i>Pteridophora alberti</i> Meyer
23.	Lesser bird of paradise	<i>Paradisaea minor</i> Shaw
24.	Loria's bird of paradise	<i>Cnemophilus loriae</i> (Salvadori)
25.	MacGregor's bird of paradise	<i>Macgregoria pulchra</i> De Vis
26.	Magnificent bird of paradise	<i>Cicinnurus magnificus</i> (Pennant)
27.	Magnificent riflebird	<i>Ptiloris magnificus</i> (Vieillot)
28.	Short-tailed paradigalla	<i>Paradigalla brevicauda</i> Rothschild & Hartert
29.	Splendid astrapia	<i>Astrapia splendidissima</i> Rothschild
30.	Superb bird of paradise	<i>Lophorina superba</i> (Pennant)
31.	Trumpet manucode (Trumpet bird)	<i>Manucodia keraudrenii</i> (Lesson & Garnot)
32.	Twelve-wired bird of paradise	<i>Seleucidis melanoleuca</i> (Daudin)
33.	Yellow-breasted (Wattle-billed) bird of paradise	<i>Loboparadisea sericea</i> Rothschild
34.	Queen Alexandra's birdwing	<i>Ornithoptera alexandrae</i> (Rothschild)
35.	Chimaera birdwing	<i>Ornithoptera chimaera</i> (Rothschild)
36.	Ornithoptère Méridional	<i>Ornithoptera meridionalis</i> (Rothschild)
37.	Butterfly of paradise, paradise birdwing, tailed birdwing	<i>Ornithoptera paradisea</i> Staudinger
38.	Priam's birdwing	<i>Ornithoptera priamus</i> (Linnaeus)
39.	Goliath birdwing	<i>Ornithoptera goliath</i> Oberthür
40.	Queen Victoria's birdwing	<i>Ornithoptera victoriae</i> (Gray)
41.	Masked goura	<i>Goura scheepmakeri</i> Finsch
42.	Great goura	<i>Goura cristata</i> (Pallas)
43.	Victoria goura	<i>Goura victoria</i> (Fraser)
44.	Great egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i> (Sibley and Monroe)
45.	Snowy egret	<i>Egretta thula</i> (Molina)
46.	Plumed egret	<i>Egretta intermedia</i> (Wagler)
47.	New Guinea eagle	<i>Harpyopsis novaeguineae</i> Salvadori
48.	Osprey	<i>Pandion cristatus</i> (Vieillot)
49.	Salvadori's teal	<i>Salvadorina waigiensis</i> Rothschild & Hartert
50.	Long-beaked echidna	<i>Zaglossus bartoni</i> (Thomas)
51.	Dugong	<i>Dugong dugon</i> (Müller)
52.	Boelen's python	<i>Morelia boeleni</i> (Brongersma)

\* Indicates endemic bird of paradise species.

**APPENDIX 14. PROPOSED BIOLOGICAL EMBLEMS FOR MOLDOVA AND VIETNAM****Republic of Moldova**

List of the nine biological emblem candidates for the Republic of Moldova, where “preliminary proposals of National Committee for Heraldry were adopted for public discussions on 4 Aug.2010 and published in the encyclopedia “National Symbols of Republic of Moldova”, redacted and supervised by myself, in the chapter IV “Derivate and complementary national symbols”, part 2 “Complementary national emblems. Proposals of National Committee for Heraldry”, written by Silviu Andrieş-Tabac and Varvara Buzilă” (S. Andrieş-Tabac, in litt.).

Reference: Andrieş-Tabac, S., 2010 *Simbolurile Naționale ale Republicii Moldova* /Academia de Științe a Republicii Moldova, Instituția publică “Enciclopedia Moldovei”, Chișinău. Pp. 327–361.

Table. National biological emblems of Moldova. For the common names, the common name in English is followed by that in Romanian in parenthesis.

<b>Proposed Designation</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
National Flower	Basil ( <i>Busuiocul</i> )	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.
National Flower	Rose (wild rose flower) [ <i>Roza (floarea de măces)</i> ]	<i>Rosa canina</i> L.
National Tree	Oak [ <i>Stejarul (stejarul-comun/gorunul)</i> ]	<i>Quercus robur</i> L., <i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl.
National Tree	Bitter cherry tree, cherry tree [ <i>Cireşul (cireşul sălbatic, cireşul de pădure/cireşul comestibil)</i> ]	<i>Prunus avium</i> (L.) L., <i>Cerasus avium</i> (L.) Moench
National Tree	Walnut ( <i>Nucul</i> )	<i>Juglans regia</i> L.
National Plant	Grape-vine ( <i>Vîta-de-vie</i> )	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.
National Animal	Auroch ( <i>Bourul</i> )	<i>Bos taurus</i> Linnaeus
National Animal	Sheep ( <i>Oaia</i> )	<i>Ovis aries</i> Linnaeus
National Bird	Hobbledehoy ( <i>Cocostârcul</i> )	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i> (Linnaeus)

**Republic of Vietnam**

Vietnam's Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism organised an online national flower poll for public consultation since 2010. Results of the opinion poll were released on 29 Jan.2011, with 62.2% of voters selecting the pink lotus (*Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn.). More information can be obtained from this Communist Party of Vietnam web page ([http://www.cpv.org.vn/cpv/modules/news/newsdetail.aspx?cn\\_id=445064&co\\_id=30071](http://www.cpv.org.vn/cpv/modules/news/newsdetail.aspx?cn_id=445064&co_id=30071)).

However, the national flower has not been officially announced (Vietnam Tourism Support, in litt.).

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Liberia .....	NC	Seychelles .....	<b>155</b>
Libya.....	NC	Sierra Leone.....	NC
Liechtenstein.....	NA	Singapore .....	<b>156</b>
Lithuania.....	NA	Slovakia .....	NA
Luxembourg .....	NA	Slovenia .....	NA
Madagascar.....	NA	Solomon Islands .....	NA
Malawi.....	NA	Somalia .....	NC
Malaysia .....	<b>114</b>	South Africa.....	157, <b>158</b>
Maldives .....	<b>115</b>	South Korea (Republic of Korea) .....	<b>159</b>
Mali .....	NC	South Sudan.....	NC
Malta.....	NA	Spain .....	NA
Marshall Islands.....	NC	Sri Lanka.....	160, <b>161</b>
Mauritania.....	NA	Sudan .....	NC
Mauritius.....	<b>119</b>	Suriname .....	<b>163</b>
Mexico.....	<b>120</b>	Swaziland.....	NC
Micronesia .....	NC	Sweden.....	NA
Moldova.....	NA	Switzerland .....	NA
Monaco .....	NA	Syria .....	NC
Mongolia.....	NA	Tajikistan .....	NC
Montenegro.....	NA	Tanzania.....	NA
Morocco.....	NC	Thailand .....	<b>165</b>
Mozambique .....	NC	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ....	NC
Myanmar.....	122, <b>123, 124</b>	Timor Leste.....	NC
Namibia .....	NA	Togo.....	NC
Nauru .....	NA	Tonga .....	NC
Nepal .....	126, <b>127</b>	Trinidad and Tobago.....	166, <b>167</b>
Netherlands.....	NA	Tunisia .....	NC
New Zealand.....	NA	Turkey .....	NA
Nicaragua.....	<b>128</b>	Turkmenistan .....	NC
Niger .....	NC	Tuvalu .....	NA
Nigeria .....	<b>130</b>	Uganda .....	NC
North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) .....	<b>131</b>	Ukraine .....	NA
Norway .....	NA	United Arab Emirates .....	NA
Oman .....	NA	United Kingdom .....	NC
Pakistan .....	134, <b>137</b>	United States of America .....	<b>168</b>
Palau .....	NA	Uruguay .....	NA
Panama .....	139, <b>140</b>	Uzbekistan .....	NC
Papua New Guinea .....	<b>142</b>	Vanuatu.....	NA

Venezuela .....	<b>171</b>
Vietnam .....	NA
Yemen .....	173, <b>174</b>

Zambia .....	NC
Zimbabwe .....	<b>175</b>

## National Tree

Afghanistan.....	NA
Albania .....	NC
Algeria.....	NA
Andorra.....	NA
Angola .....	NC
Antigua and Barbuda.....	26, <b>29</b>
Argentina .....	<b>30</b>
Armenia .....	NA
Australia .....	NA
Austria .....	NA
Azerbaijan.....	NA
Bahamas .....	32, <b>33</b> , <b>34</b>
Bahrain .....	NA
Bangladesh .....	NA
Barbados .....	NA
Belarus.....	NA
Belgium .....	NA
Belize.....	<b>38</b> , <b>39</b>
Benin .....	NC
Bhutan .....	40, <b>41</b> , <b>42</b>
Bolivia .....	NA
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	NA
Botswana .....	NC
Brazil .....	<b>44</b> , <b>45</b>
Brunei Darussalam .....	NA
Bulgaria .....	NA
Burkina Faso.....	NC
Burundi .....	NA
Cambodia.....	47, <b>49</b> , <b>50</b>
Cameroon .....	NA
Canada .....	51, <b>52</b> , <b>53</b>
Cape Verde .....	NA
Central African Republic.....	NC
Chad.....	NC
Chile .....	NA
China .....	NA
Colombia .....	56, <b>57</b>
Comoros .....	NA
Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo).....	NC
Congo (Republic of the Congo).....	NC
Costa Rica.....	59, <b>60</b>
Côte d'Ivoire.....	NC
Croatia .....	NA
Cuba.....	<b>62</b> , <b>63</b>
Cyprus .....	<b>64</b>
Czech Republic.....	NA
Denmark .....	NA
Djibouti.....	NC
Dominica .....	NA

Dominican Republic .....	66, <b>67</b>
Ecuador .....	68, <b>69</b>
Egypt .....	NA
El Salvador .....	70, <b>72</b>
Equatorial Guinea .....	NC
Eritrea .....	NC
Estonia .....	NA
Ethiopia.....	NA
Fiji.....	NA
Finland .....	75, <b>76</b> , <b>77</b>
France .....	NA
Gabon.....	NA
Gambia, the.....	NA
Georgia .....	NA
Germany .....	NA
Ghana.....	NA
Greece .....	80, <b>81</b> , <b>82</b>
Grenada.....	83
Guatemala.....	85, <b>86</b> , <b>87</b>
Guinea.....	NC
Guinea-Bissau.....	NC
Guyana.....	NA
Haiti .....	NC
Honduras.....	90, <b>91</b> , <b>92</b>
Hungary .....	NA
Iceland .....	NA
India .....	94, <b>97</b>
Indonesia.....	NA
Iran .....	NC
Iraq .....	NC
Ireland.....	NA
Israel .....	NA
Italy .....	NA
Jamaica .....	101, <b>102</b>
Japan .....	NA
Jordan.....	NA
Kazakhstan.....	NA
Kenya.....	NA
Kiribati.....	NA
Kuwait .....	NA
Kyrgyzstan.....	NC
Laos .....	NA
Latvia .....	107, <b>108</b> , <b>109</b> , <b>110</b>
Lebanon .....	<b>111</b>
Lesotho .....	NA
Liberia.....	NC
Libya.....	NC
Liechtenstein.....	NA
Lithuania.....	NA
Luxembourg.....	NA

Madagascar.....	112, <b>113</b>	Sao Tome and Principe.....	NA
Malawi.....	NA	Saudi Arabia .....	NC
Malaysia .....	NA	Senegal.....	NA
Maldives .....	<b>115, 116</b>	Serbia.....	NA
Mali .....	NC	Seychelles .....	NA
Malta.....	117, <b>118</b>	Sierra Leone.....	NC
Marshall Islands.....	NC	Singapore .....	NA
Mauritania.....	NA	Slovakia .....	NA
Mauritius.....	NA	Slovenia .....	NA
Mexico.....	<b>120, 121</b>	Solomon Islands .....	NA
Micronesia.....	NC	Somalia .....	NC
Moldova.....	NA	South Africa.....	<b>157, 158</b>
Monaco .....	NA	South Korea (Republic of Korea) .....	NA
Mongolia.....	NA	South Sudan.....	NC
Montenegro.....	NA	Spain .....	NA
Morocco.....	NC	Sri Lanka.....	<b>160, 161, 162</b>
Mozambique .....	NC	Sudan .....	NC
Myanmar.....	<b>122, 124, 125</b>	Suriname .....	NA
Namibia .....	NA	Swaziland.....	NC
Nauru .....	NA	Sweden.....	NA
Nepal .....	NA	Switzerland .....	NA
Netherlands.....	NA	Syria.....	NC
New Zealand.....	NA	Tajikistan .....	NC
Nicaragua.....	<b>128, 129</b>	Tanzania.....	NA
Niger .....	NC	Thailand .....	NA
Nigeria .....	NA	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ....	NC
North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea).....	NA	Timor Leste.....	NC
Norway .....	NA	Togo.....	NC
Oman .....	NA	Tonga .....	NC
Pakistan .....	<b>134, 137, 138</b>	Trinidad and Tobago.....	NA
Palau .....	NA	Tunisia .....	NC
Panama .....	<b>139, 140, 141</b>	Turkey.....	NA
Papua New Guinea .....	NA	Turkmenistan .....	NC
Paraguay .....	NA	Tuvalu.....	NA
Peru.....	<b>144, 145</b>	Uganda.....	NC
Philippines .....	<b>146, 147</b>	Ukraine .....	NA
Poland .....	NA	United Arab Emirates .....	NA
Portugal .....	NA	United Kingdom .....	NC
Qatar .....	NC	United States of America.....	<b>168, 169</b>
Romania .....	NA	Uruguay .....	NA
Russia .....	NA	Uzbekistan .....	NC
Rwanda .....	NC	Vanuatu.....	<b>170</b>
Saint Kitts and Nevis .....	NA	Venezuela .....	<b>171, 172</b>
Saint Lucia.....	<b>149, 150</b>	Vietnam .....	NA
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines .....	NA	Yemen.....	<b>173, 174</b>
Samoa .....	NA	Zambia .....	NC
San Marino .....	NA	Zimbabwe .....	NA

## National Animal/Mammal

Afghanistan.....	NA	Antigua and Barbuda .....	26
Albania .....	NC	Argentina .....	NA
Algeria .....	NA	Armenia .....	NA
Andorra .....	NA	Australia.....	NA
Angola .....	NC	Austria .....	NA

Azerbaijan.....	NA		Guatemala.....	NA
Bahamas .....	NA		Guinea.....	NC
Bahrain .....	NA		Guinea-Bissau.....	NC
Bangladesh .....	NA		Guyana.....	<b>88</b>
Barbados.....	NA		Haiti .....	NC
Belarus.....	NA		Honduras.....	<b>90</b>
Belgium .....	NA		Hungary .....	NA
Belize.....	<b>38</b>		Iceland .....	NA
Benin .....	NC		India .....	<b>94</b>
Bhutan .....	<b>40</b>		Indonesia.....	<b>98, 99</b>
Bolivia .....	NA		Iran.....	NC
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	NA		Iraq.....	NC
Botswana .....	NC		Ireland.....	NA
Brazil .....	NA		Israel .....	NA
Brunei Darussalam .....	NA		Italy .....	NA
Bulgaria .....	NA		Jamaica .....	NA
Burkina Faso.....	NC		Japan .....	NA
Burundi .....	NA		Jordan.....	NA
Cambodia.....	<b>47, 48</b>		Kazakhstan.....	NA
Cameroon .....	NA		Kenya.....	NA
Canada .....	NA		Kiribati.....	NA
Cape Verde .....	NA		Kuwait .....	NA
Central African Republic.....	NC		Kyrgyzstan.....	NC
Chad.....	NC		Laos .....	NA
Chile .....	<b>54, 55</b>		Latvia .....	NA
China .....	NA		Lebanon .....	NA
Colombia .....	NA		Lesotho .....	NA
Comoros .....	NA		Liberia.....	NC
Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo).....	NC		Libya.....	NC
Congo (Republic of the Congo).....	NC		Liechtenstein.....	NA
Costa Rica.....	NA		Lithuania.....	NA
Côte d'Ivoire.....	NC		Luxembourg.....	NA
Croatia .....	NA		Madagascar.....	<b>112</b>
Cuba.....	NA		Malawi.....	NA
Cyprus .....	NA		Malaysia.....	NA
Czech Republic.....	NA		Maldives .....	NA
Denmark .....	NA		Mali.....	NC
Djibouti.....	NC		Malta.....	NA
Dominica .....	NA		Marshall Islands.....	NC
Dominican Republic.....	NA		Mauritania.....	NA
Ecuador.....	NA		Mauritius.....	NA
Egypt .....	NA		Mexico .....	NA
El Salvador .....	NA		Micronesia .....	NC
Equatorial Guinea.....	NC		Moldova.....	NA
Eritrea .....	NC		Monaco .....	NA
Estonia .....	NA		Mongolia.....	NA
Ethiopia .....	NA		Montenegro.....	NA
Fiji .....	NA		Morocco.....	NC
Finland.....	<b>75</b>		Mozambique .....	NC
France .....	NA		Myanmar.....	<b>122</b>
Gabon .....	NA		Namibia .....	NA
Gambia, the.....	NA		Nauru .....	NA
Georgia .....	NA		Nepal.....	<b>126</b>
Germany .....	NA		Netherlands .....	NA
Ghana.....	NA		New Zealand.....	NA
Greece.....	<b>80</b>		Nicaragua.....	NA
Grenada.....	<b>83, 84</b>		Niger .....	NC

Nigeria .....	NA		South Sudan.....	NC
North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea).....	NA		Spain .....	NA
Norway .....	NA		Sri Lanka.....	NA
Oman .....	NA		Sudan .....	NC
Pakistan .....	134, <b>135</b>		Suriname .....	NA
Palau .....	NA		Swaziland.....	NC
Panama .....	NA		Sweden.....	NA
Papua New Guinea .....	NA		Switzerland .....	NA
Paraguay .....	NA		Syria .....	NC
Peru.....	<b>144</b>		Tajikistan .....	NC
Philippines .....	NA		Tanzania.....	<b>164</b>
Poland.....	NA		Thailand .....	<b>165</b>
Portugal .....	NA		The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ....	
Qatar .....	NC		.....	NC
Romania.....	NA		Timor Leste.....	NC
Russia .....	NA		Togo.....	NC
Rwanda .....	NC		Tonga .....	NC
Saint Kitts and Nevis .....	NA		Trinidad and Tobago.....	NA
Saint Lucia.....	NA		Tunisia .....	NC
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines .....	NA		Turkey .....	NA
Samoa .....	NA		Turkmenistan .....	NC
San Marino .....	NA		Tuvalu .....	NA
Sao Tome and Principe.....	NA		Uganda .....	NC
Saudi Arabia .....	NC		Ukraine .....	NA
Senegal .....	NA		United Arab Emirates .....	NA
Serbia.....	NA		United Kingdom .....	NC
Seychelles .....	NA		United States of America.....	NA
Sierra Leone.....	NC		Uruguay .....	NA
Singapore .....	NA		Uzbekistan .....	NC
Slovakia .....	NA		Vanuatu.....	NA
Slovenia .....	NA		Venezuela .....	NA
Solomon Islands .....	NA		Vietnam .....	NA
Somalia .....	NC		Yemen .....	<b>173</b>
South Africa.....	<b>157</b>		Zambia .....	NC
South Korea (Republic of Korea).....	NA		Zimbabwe .....	NA

## National Bird

Afghanistan.....	NA		Belize .....	<b>38</b>
Albania .....	NC		Benin.....	NC
Algeria .....	NA		Bhutan.....	40, <b>41</b>
Andorra.....	NA		Bolivia .....	NA
Angola .....	NC		Bosnia and Herzegovina .....	NA
Antigua and Barbuda .....	26, <b>27</b>		Botswana .....	NC
Argentina .....	<b>30</b>		Brazil .....	<b>44</b>
Armenia .....	NA		Brunei Darussalam.....	NA
Australia .....	NA		Bulgaria .....	NA
Austria .....	NA		Burkina Faso .....	NC
Azerbaijan.....	NA		Burundi .....	NA
Bahamas .....	<b>32</b>		Cambodia.....	<b>47</b>
Bahrain .....	NA		Cameroon.....	NA
Bangladesh .....	<b>35</b>		Canada .....	NA
Barbados .....	NA		Cape Verde .....	NA
Belarus.....	NA		Central African Republic .....	NC
Belgium .....	NA		Chad.....	NC

Chile .....	NA		Latvia .....	<b>107</b>
China .....	NA		Lebanon .....	NA
Colombia .....	<b>56</b>		Lesotho .....	NA
Comoros .....	NA		Liberia.....	NC
Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo) ..	NC		Libya.....	NC
Congo (Republic of the Congo).....	NC		Liechtenstein.....	NA
Costa Rica.....	<b>59</b>		Lithuania.....	NA
Côte d'Ivoire.....	NC		Luxembourg.....	NA
Croatia .....	NA		Madagascar .....	NA
Cuba.....	<b>62</b>		Malawi .....	NA
Cyprus .....	NA		Malaysia.....	NA
Czech Republic.....	NA		Maldives .....	NA
Denmark .....	NA		Mali.....	NC
Djibouti.....	NC		Malta.....	<b>117</b>
Dominica .....	NA		Marshall Islands.....	NC
Dominican Republic.....	<b>66</b>		Mauritania.....	NA
Ecuador.....	<b>68</b>		Mauritius.....	NA
Egypt .....	NA		Mexico .....	NA
El Salvador .....	<b>70</b>		Micronesia .....	NC
Equatorial Guinea.....	NC		Moldova.....	NA
Eritrea .....	NC		Monaco .....	NA
Estonia .....	NA		Mongolia.....	NA
Ethiopia .....	NA		Montenegro.....	NA
Fiji .....	<b>73</b>		Morocco.....	NC
Finland.....	<b>75</b>		Mozambique .....	NC
France .....	NA		Myanmar.....	<b>122, 123</b>
Gabon .....	NA		Namibia .....	NA
Gambia, the.....	NA		Nauru .....	NA
Georgia .....	NA		Nepal.....	<b>126</b>
Germany .....	NA		Netherlands .....	NA
Ghana.....	NA		New Zealand.....	NA
Greece.....	NA		Nicaragua.....	<b>128</b>
Grenada.....	<b>83, 84</b>		Niger .....	NC
Guatemala.....	<b>85</b>		Nigeria .....	NA
Guinea .....	NC		North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea).....	NA
Guinea-Bissau.....	NC		Norway .....	<b>132</b>
Guyana.....	<b>88, 89</b>		Oman .....	NA
Haiti .....	NC		Pakistan.....	<b>134, 136</b>
Honduras.....	<b>90</b>		Palau .....	NA
Hungary .....	NA		Panama.....	<b>139</b>
Iceland .....	NA		Papua New Guinea .....	NA
India.....	<b>94, 95</b>		Paraguay .....	<b>143</b>
Indonesia.....	<b>98, 99</b>		Peru .....	<b>144</b>
Iran.....	NC		Philippines .....	<b>146</b>
Iraq.....	NC		Poland .....	NA
Ireland .....	NA		Portugal.....	NA
Israel .....	NA		Qatar .....	NC
Italy.....	NA		Romania.....	NA
Jamaica .....	<b>101</b>		Russia.....	NA
Japan .....	NA		Rwanda .....	NC
Jordan .....	<b>103</b>		Saint Kitts and Nevis .....	<b>148</b>
Kazakhstan .....	NA		Saint Lucia.....	<b>149</b>
Kenya.....	NA		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	<b>151</b>
Kiribati.....	<b>104</b>		Samoa .....	<b>152</b>
Kuwait .....	NA		San Marino .....	NA
Kyrgyzstan.....	NC		Sao Tome and Principe.....	NA
Laos .....	NA			

Official Biological Emblems of the World

Saudi Arabia .....	NC	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ....
Senegal .....	NA	..... NC
Serbia.....	NA	Timor Leste..... NC
Seychelles .....	<b>155</b>	Togo..... NC
Sierra Leone.....	NC	Tonga..... NC
Singapore.....	NA	Trinidad and Tobago..... <b>166, 167</b>
Slovakia .....	NA	Tunisia .....
Slovenia .....	NA	..... NC
Solomon Islands .....	NA	Turkey..... NA
Somalia .....	NC	Turkmenistan..... NC
South Africa.....	<b>157</b>	Tuvalu..... NA
South Korea (Republic of Korea).....	NA	Uganda..... NC
South Sudan.....	NC	Ukraine .....
Spain.....	NA	NA
Sri Lanka .....	<b>160</b>	United Arab Emirates .....
Sudan.....	NC	NA
Suriname.....	NA	United Kingdom .....
Swaziland .....	NC	NC
Sweden .....	NA	United States of America..... <b>168</b>
Switzerland.....	NA	Uruguay .....
Syria.....	NC	NA
Tajikistan .....	NC	Uzbekistan .....
Tanzania .....	NA	NA
Thailand.....	NA	Vanuatu..... NA
		Venezuela .....
		<b>171</b>
		Vietnam .....
		NA
		Yemen..... <b>173</b>
		Zambia .....
		NC
		Zimbabwe .....
		NA

